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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1872. NO. 104.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Nominations for State Treasurer.

Election to be Held To-day.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 9, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock. The Speaker presented the annual report of the Attorney General.

Nominations for State Treasurer.

Nominations were then made for State Treasurer, to be elected to-morrow. Mr. Graham nominated R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny; Mr. Billingfelt nominated G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon; Mr. Buckalew nominated Charles Brodhead, of Northampton; Mr. Purman nominated James H. Stewart, of Beaver; Mr. Randall nominated Wm. Dougherty, of Harrisburg; Mr. White nominated E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster.

Apportionment Committee.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was agreed to increase the Committee on Apportionment of the State to nine members. Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock. Several nominations were made for State Treasurer, as follows: Mr. Buckalew nominated R. W. Mackey; Mr. Lusk nominated Jas. H. Stewart; Mr. Feiser nominated Charles Brodhead; Mr. McGowan nominated Wm. Dougherty.

Committee on Statistics and Mines.

On motion of Mr. Guss, the Committee on Statistics and Coal was increased to seven, and was announced as follows: Messrs. Guss, Hewitt, Williams, Bowman, Taylor, Quigley and Woolever.

Veto Messages.

Among the veto messages received from the Governor were acts incorporating the Home Savings and Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Banks.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 9.—The city journals in articles on the assassination of Fisk, cite the cases of Richardson and Cruttenden, and attribute the frequency of such deeds to the peculiar civilization of America, and denounce the laxity of public sentiment.

The Queen and members of the Royal family have gone to Osborne.

The announcement that the trials of hostages taken by the Germans would commence to-day was premature. There is no reason to credit the *Standard's* statement last week that the German officers will not proceed to extremes.

The Prince of Wales went out yesterday for the first time since the commencement of his illness.

Dr. Gale left Sandringham to-day.

Napoleon will soon publish a historical work, in which some startling revelations will be made in regard to the French military system during the late war.

PARIS, January 9.—A committee of Republican electors of Paris called on Vautrain to-day, and begged of him to remember that his election was an expression that the people desire the Assembly to return to Paris.

PARIS, January 9.—Elections have been held in seventeen districts in the provinces to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. In three districts the Radicals were successful.

BERLIN, January 9.—A court-martial of hostages for the murderers of the German soldiers commenced in the occupied provinces of France.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 9, 5 P. M.—Consols, for money 92¼; for account 93. Bonds—5-20s, 92; 91½; 5-2s, '65, 93¾; 5-20s, '67, 93¾; 10-40s 92.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—United States 5-20s, 92, 93.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes 55 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 10¼d. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 10s 11d. Clover seed 57s 6d.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Sherman Elected United States Senator.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—At twelve o'clock this morning the Senate and House, in their respective chambers, cast their votes for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: George W. Morgan, 18; John Sherman, 17; Robert C. Schenck, 1. In the House the vote stood: Sherman, 57; Morgan, 47; Jacob D. Cox, 1. It was a party vote in both Houses, with one exception in each branch, a Republican in each voting one for Schenck and one for Cox.

Bills were introduced in the Senate this morning to authorize counties, cities and townships to build railroads; to compel vaccination in public schools; to regulate the sale of narcotics.

In the House a motion was made to strike the word white from the law relative to the making up of jury lists.

Arrests for Forgery and Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 9, 1872.

Charles Mr. Riblet and Sawyer Longsdert, young men of this city, aged about nineteen, were arrested this evening by officer McKinley. Riblet had attempted to realize nine hundred dollars on a check on the First National Bank, to which he had forged the name of Mrs. J. G. Wright, a milliner of this city. He was detected and has made a confession, which includes, besides the forgery, a series of small robberies from Mrs. Wright and a Miss Heisser, an employee in the millinery store, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars in money, goods, a watch and other articles of value. Longsderf was implicated as a partner of Riblet, and both are in jail.

Jefferson College Case Argued.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1872.

The Jefferson College case was argued to-day by Woodward and Shiras for plaintiffs, and Black and Wills contra, in the Supreme Court.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The members of the bar of Ohio met in the Supreme Court room at Columbus, yesterday, to receive the report of the special committee appointed to prepare resolutions relative to the death of Hon. Thomas Ewing. Resolutions expressive of the voice of the meeting were adopted, and remarks were made by several prominent lawyers. Among those present were the Judges of the Supreme Court, Governor Noyes and ex-Governor Hayes, Senator Sherman and many of the oldest members of the bar.

John Austin, of East Toledo, Ohio, while crossing the river on the ice last Monday night, skated into an opening made by an ice cutter and was drowned. The body was recovered.

The Thorndyke manufacturing company's works, at Lowell, Mass., were destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss $45,000; insured.

In the Wharton trial at Annapolis, yesterday, Prof. White testified that Prof. Aiken's tests to establish the presence of poison in Gen. Ketchum's stomach were insufficient. Other medical experts were examined, but nothing adduced of any directness.

The Attorney General having communicated the fact that no money could be furnished to pay witnesses, jurors or other expenses, the criminal cases in the United States District Court at Salt Lake have been continued until the second Monday of March. District Attorney Bates goes to Washington forthwith to report in person.

Andrew J. Pertele, who was convicted in the Criminal Court of Chicago, at December term, of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

Hon. Jas. F. Wilson publishes a card in the Des Moines *Register*, in which he denies that he has withdrawn from the contest for the Iowa Senatorship, is telegraphed by a Washington correspondent to a Chicago paper. He announces that his position as to the Senatorship is unchanged, and that he will refer the question to the Republican Legislative caucus.

C. H. Hallock, Chicago agent of the Union Pacific and Central Railroad, yesterday received a dispatch from Thomas L. Kimball, General Ticket Agent at Omaha, in which he says there is no trouble from snow on the Union Pacific.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons has refused to take any action in the case of Botts the murderer of Pet Halstead.

A private letter from Messina, Italy, December 9th, says that almost every city in Italy is infested with small-pox.

A railroad war has broken out in Hempstead, L. I. The Brooklyn Trust Company on Monday took steps to foreclose the mortgage of the Hempstead Branch Railroad on behalf of the bondholders who have not received over the coupons. Disputes as to who shall have possession of trains have resulted in the wounding of several persons.

A Savannah letter says that the cotton crop is underrated, and that it will reach 2,000,000 bales.

THE SLAYER AND SLAIN.

Comments of the Press on the Fisk Murder—Something of Stokes, the Murderer, and Miss Mansfield, the Cause.

The New York *Tribune*, of Monday, in a long editorial, thus speaks of the dead man: We were not to see a commonplace close to so marvelous a history. The crime and disorder he had thriven by were to betray him. The fabric reared by fraud and violence was to crumble by the touch of murder. The short and vivid life was to end in a tragedy which should form a fitting close to it, and point its meaning forever as a memory and a warning. It is the irony of destiny that the objects which no genius, no industry, no devotion can accomplish, are sometimes compassed in a moment by a freak of circumstance. * * * His purposes were as insane as those of Train or Cloots, yet he accomplished them all. His morals were as loose as those of Casanova or Lauzun, yet in this retinent age he had no reserve or concealments. He was an adventurer as fantastic as Cagliostro, but never pretended to be anything more than what he was. "If I were not Alexander," said the Macedonian, "I would be Diogenes." This Yankee peddler was both—cynic and conqueror. Even fiction furnishes few personages more absurd in qualities and in fortune. Falstaff was not droller, more sensual, and more prudent. The list which Leporello made of his master's victims was scarcely more varied in race and name than that of this travesty of Don Juan. Even the story of Aladdin ceases to seem so impossible when we think of this illiterate Vermonter stepping almost without an interval from his cart of notions to take the reins of a great corporation, to purchase to-day a fleet and to-morrow a theater, to make to-day a panic and to-morrow a statute, to buy Legislatures and prima donnas, to dazzle Wall street with the brilliancy of his thefts and Central Park with the splendor of his equipages; to complement Sardanapalus with Robert Macaire.

The New York *Herald* of Monday editorially says of the dead man: His vivacity; his comeliness; his incessant, effervescing good humor; the railways he owned; the steamboats he commanded, his bands of music and flocks of canary birds; his decorations; his seeking after luxury and pleasure; his wild struggle with the Government of the United States; his lavish love of show, of colors and gems and golden braid; that reckless frankness, which made the world the confidant of his business, his dreams and his affections; his insatiable desire to make the world to him a stage, and his whole life, even those phases of life which decency veils, acted constantly—is a more striking phenomenon of human nature has been seen in our time. True, there was scandal in his life, and stern moralists will find retribution in his death. It is hard not to speak of retribution. And oh, friends, think that the poor always swarmed around his gates and never went hungry away, and that those who knew him best shed tears over his death bed! This we must say of him—and the best of us will die a blessed death, indeed, if such memories attend our closing hours.

The New York *Standard* says: To millions of people to-day the manner in which James Fisk met his death will be a sad but not wholly unexpected sensation. To them it would seem strange that one who had led such an eventful—not to say notorious life—one who achieved the fame that Fisk had and gloried in its quality, and who had risen in the world mainly over the ruins of others—should die peaceably in his bed as the majority of mortals do. His murder was cold-blooded and predetermined in all its surroundings, and like a great many tragedies, there was a woman at the bottom of it. All the actors in it were well known, and bore reputations that were not to be envied by good people; yet each had a certain skill, and if they had been born well-directed, would have brought love, honor and respect, instead of ill-fame, violence and the prison cell. The lives of the three prominent actors were in many respects similar. All, in their way, were adventurers.

The New York *World:* But what was such a life as the life of James Fisk, Jr.? A life of low successes, of vulgar gains, of villainy and indecent ostentation, of dishonest financiering—a life alike empty of the romance of passion and of the reality of principle—was that so much to lose? In the ordinary course of nature it must have come to an end sooner or later. It was a life to be envied only by simpletons or scoundrels—a life without one solitary charm for men with hearts in their bosoms, or brains in their heads or manhood in their wills. The life compact of impotence, of impudence, and of noise. In the not wholly improbable course, we will not say of nature, but of law of society, it was to be expected that this life might terminate in poverty and in chastisement—in the poor-house or the prison. Had it so ended, Fisk himself would doubtless have suffered pain enough to satiate even the wrath of Stokes; for obscurity and penury would have been to him a more poignant and more unendurable hell than that of this disreputable charlatan, who basked in publicity and in the pomps of wealth like a gold-fish in his sunlit bowl of glass. But from such a denouement of his life's brazen comedy the hostile hand of Stokes has saved him.

The New York *Sun:* The dead man lies in his coffin, and it is not for us here to attempt the history of his good deeds, the analysis of his frailties, or the judgment of his sins. The slayer is in prison, and we refrain from further sentence upon an act which must soon be passed upon by the Courts. But this much we may say, that in respect to moral and religious principles they were about upon the same level, while in respect of natural goodness of heart Fisk seems to have been much the superior. The one was born to adventure and recklessness, with scanty advantages of early training, and with little influence to restrain the impulses of the Pariah; the other is the son of wealthy and most respectable parents, and was educated amid all the good influences both of precept and example which belong to the most careful moral and religious culture.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Since the conclusion of the Susquehanna war, in which he was signally worsted, Fisk's appearance on the stage has been alternately in the character of "Admiral" of the Fall River line of steamers, paramour of Miss Josephine Mansfield and sundry harlots of the *opera bouffe*, and buffoon of the New York press. He will offend neither the stockholders of the Erie Railway nor public decency any longer.

A special correspondent states that one of the stories afloat as to the cause of the shooting is that Josephine Mansfield, after Saturday's examination at Yorkville, said to Stokes, "If I were a man, Fisk would not live to see another sun set. If I had a true friend he would right my wrongs." Such a scoundrel as Fisk ought to be killed like a mad dog." This is said to have been the cue on which Stokes acted. Another report is that Stokes had heard Fisk had boasted that he would send Stokes to Sing Sing for perjury, and that Fisk intended to have Stokes arrested on such a charge. Stokes's friends declare he was in great dread lest Fisk would, by his influence with corrupt judges, have him thrown into prison, or attempt his assassination by hired bravos, as in D. B. Eaton's case, and for that reason Stokes constantly carried arms.

A story is current that two years ago, when Fisk first had reason to believe Stokes was his rival in the affections of Mansfield, he told her Erie was going up on a certain day, believing she would inform her other lover (Stokes), and that he would attempt to profit by the information. Fisk was right in his surmise. Stokes purchased Erie heavily, borrowing largely. Erie went down, and Stokes lost over $100,000. This was Fisk's financial revenge, and it is said he often boasted of it.

At the post-mortem examination it was demonstrated that the kidneys, liver, heart and lungs of the deceased were in a normal condition, and had no accident happened him Mr. Fisk would have lived to a green old age. His brain weighed sixteen ounces and his brain fifty-eight ounces.

Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield is described as an ex-actress, about twenty-four or five years of age, a handsome brunette, and of great personal attractions. While in professional life she was married to Frank Lawlor, the actor, but they were divorced after living together a very few years.

Stokes is pictured as a man five feet nine inches high. He is slightly built, but is very wiry and active on his feet. In conversation he talks quickly and to the point, and hurries his affairs through as rapidly as possible. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of a dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and regular features. His hair, which was jet black a couple of years ago, is now partly grey, and were it not for his active movements he would pass for a man of forty-five years. Mr. Stokes married a lady of good family some ten years ago, and has by her one child, a very beautiful girl of nine years of age. In June of last year, Mrs. Stokes, who was in bad health, visited Europe to seek some benefit from the mineral springs of Central Germany, and when last heard from, as late as December 3, was in Paris. The family while in New York had an elegant suite of apartments at the Worth House, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Of the probable line of defense for Stokes, a New York paper says: From all that can be ascertained respecting the line of defense to be adopted by the counsel for the defense, it appears that the full history of Fisk's relations with Stokes will be called up, and an attempt made to convince the jury that the prisoner has for a long time been a martyr to Fisk's selfish, overbearing spirit. Finally, they will relate how Stokes came from the court-room after a day of adversities only to meet face to face with the judge who had just issued an order for his arrest—and that judge a warm friend of his hated antagonist—and how he became suddenly exasperated and changed from the adversary to the assassin.

Here is a brief sketch of Fisk's life: James Fisk, Jr., was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1832, and began his business life as an attendant of Van Amburgh's menagerie. He afterwards became a peddler, and obtained so valuable a trade in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut that the Boston firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. were glad to receive him as a partner. Subsequently, in 1855, they bought out his interest, and he came to New York, where he was employed by Daniel Drew to negotiate the sale of the Stonington line of steamers. Under the patronage of Mr. Drew he went into Wall street speculations with varied success, and formed in 1865 the stock broking firm of Fisk & Belden. In 1867 he entered into the directory of the Erie Railway company with Jay Gould, and his career almost ever since has been, perhaps, the most notorious in the United States.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT made a special report from the joint Ku-Klux Committee, involving a question of privilege. He said that the committee investigating affairs in Arkansas had found that no Ku-Klux outrages were alleged to have occurred in that State for more than two years, but incidentally testimony had been given by two witnesses, named Wheeler and Whipple, implicating one of the Senators of that State and a Clayton member of the House, Edwards, which evidence the committee laid before the Senate so that the Senator implicated might move an investigation. The testimony charges that Clayton, when Governor, made a bargain with the Democratic members of the Legislature to disregard the regular returns of the election for member of Congress in the district now represented by Mr. Edwards, and give Edwards the certificate of election, although Coles was really elected; that the consideration for this was the promise of the Democrats to vote for him for United States Senator. Mr. Scott said if the charges were found to be true, it would be the duty of the Senate to consider whether the Senator from Arkansas was a fit person to hold a seat in the Senate; that if they were untrue, the Senator was entitled to have them investigated and himself exonerated.

Mr. CLAYTON—I suppose that under the rules this report would have to lie over one day?

VICE PRESIDENT—It would.

Mr. CLAYTON—Then, sir, as I am the Senator implicated, and as I do not desire to lay under this imputation one day longer than can possibly be avoided, I ask unanimous consent to proceed at once to consider the report.

No objection was made.

Mr. CLAYTON read a long address reviewing the evidence of Wheeler and Whipple, vindicating his own acts as Governor. He described Whipple as the former Chief of United States Grand Jury, which was a political machine, Wheeler, United States Attorney, as a mere factotum, who moved only as others pulled the wires. He said that these charges, as well as his indictment by the Grand Jury, were made as a part of a systematic persecution which he had been subjected to by enemies.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill was called up, but it was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CLAYTON continued his remarks. In conclusion he asked the Senate to appoint a special committee to investigate the charges against him.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT a resolution was adopted to refer the matter to a special committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, and report upon the charges against Mr. Clayton.

Mr. CONKLING gave notice that on Thursday he would call up the joint resolution to limit the President to one term.

The Senate accepted the Roger Williams statue.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN a resolution was passed, admitting Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat, pending the investigation of the validity of his election.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, a resolution was passed to pay Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, the usual expenses while contesting his seat in the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rev. Desala, of Montreal, in opening with prayer, gave thanks that by the treaty of Washington the evils of war had been averted.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Commissioners of Insurrectionary States, made a report, stating that testimony had been taken by a sub-committee, which impeached the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, and affected the right of Representative Edwards, of Arkansas, to his seat; also, that a resolution had been adopted that these cases should be brought to the attention of the respective Houses. He moved that the testimony in the case of Edwards be referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill revising the laws relative to coinage.

Mr. POTTER said he did not see the necessity of legislating about coinage, when the country had had no coinage whatever for the last ten years, and was not likely to have it for ten years to come.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend the section which provides for the appointment of a director of the mint, striking out the words "who shall hold office for five years unless sooner removed for cause shown." He argued that the tenure of office should not be restricted to five years, and the office then thrown open to general scramble.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment. He spoke of the Civil Service Reform as proposing only to take care of the front door by which appointments are made, while it left the back door for removal to open.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out only the words "unless sooner removed," which was rejected—yeas 79, nays 103.

Mr. WILLARD moved to amend by providing that the Director of the Mint shall hold office during good behavior. Rejected.

Pending the consideration of a motion by Mr. Garfield to reduce the salaries of officers provided for, the House, on motion of Mr. DAWES, who said he opposed all increase of salaries, adjourned, so that the question might be carefully considered to-morrow.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Barefaced Fraud Developed.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Shortly after the commencement of the session of the Senate Investigating Committee to-day, Senator Casserly made a request that Colonel Arthur forward the list of appointments and removals promised last week and not sent.

Henry A. Harrison, carman, testified as to the rates of storage, showing that exhorbitant prices were charged by Leet and Stocking.

James Elliott, who for some time was working with the United States Weigher, testified: I know that the British bark Vista was unloaded at Pier 48, East river, with 600 tons of pig iron; I did not see 100 casks of soda ash weighed as they came from her hold; on the contrary, the English weights were taken from the casks by Messrs. Baldwin and Nelson Mott, who worked for the United States weigher, J. M. Thomson, No. 12, entered them in books. This is quite a common occurrence. The Custom House "hatchet," as it is called, was a dollar a week, paid by every man in the working gang to Mr. Thomson, who hired the foremen, who in turn shared with somebody else. A heavy amount, he understood, was given to the harbor master to send ships to the pier on which he was employed. The witness knew there are men who have sinecures in this department. For instance, a man named Moore received one hundred dollars for running for sandwiches, while we, who had to work hard, could scarcely earn more than seven or eight dollars a week. Witness thought how weights of cotton bales could be armed with clubs to carry the election for the Custom House interest in the Twenty-first ward. When Moore was cheating the government by copying off the English weights, I said to him, "you're doing a nice job, ain't you?" "Ah, what's the odds," said he, "it's all in the family and will wash out." They took weights of a whole ship and brig load of casks in the same way; several hundred tons were thus run out, defrauding the government of revenue. You see casks of stuff, when weighed by us, always weighed sixty pounds more than the English weights, and therefore the Government lost that much revenue. All these men, Thomson and the rest, had their names on the Custom House pay roll.

Various parties corroborated the testimony of the witness as to the taking of English weight marks.

Patrick Callahan testified to Doyle, city weigher, having always favored merchants sixteen pounds out of every sixty-four, thus defrauding the Government one-quarter. The office on Thomson's pier was filled by sinecurists playing cards.

James Reilly testified as to the fraud by Thomson; also, that all the dock hands were required to attend primary meetings, although not belonging to that district.

At this point a partial list of employees was forwarded from the Custom House, but the residences of the persons named were not given. Hon. Noah Davis was examined on the testimony of Mr. Jones, of the *Post*—that part of it which referred to the existence of proofs of Custom House frauds in the Appraiser's Department and in the District Attorney's office. "There were," said the witness, "fifty or sixty cases of alleged fraud on the part of Custom House officials pending for trial during my term of office. While there is in this city a large number of highly honorable merchants, there is a very large class of dishonest merchants, which accounts for the corruption existing among subordinate officers of the Custom House is chargeable."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 9, 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

Pleasant weather will probably continue on Wednesday in the Southern and Gulf States and northward to Pennsylvania; falling barometer, with increased cloudiness, prevail in New England and New York; the barometer to continue to fall west of the Mississippi, with rising temperature; southerly winds and threatening weather in the Missouri valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts to-night.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Rothschilds and the New Bonds.

Outrage on the Florida Doubtful

Political Discussion in Senate.

Charges Against Senator Clayton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1872.

The Rothschilds $200,000,000 Offer.

Secretary Boutwell states, with reference to the reported Rothschilds offer to take six hundred million dollars worth of the new bonds at rates of four and a half and four per cent., that he has heard nothing of it, and does not believe in it. He further says that offers frequently are made to the Treasury Department on the part of foreign bankers, to take small amounts of these bonds, but nothing approaching the present magnitude has been received, or is likely to be for the present. Per contra, Gov. Cooke, of the firm Jay Cooke & Co., here, states that the European mail to-night brings these six hundred million dollar propositions for bonds, as above given, with the condition that the interest shall be paid in Europe.

Its in the Case.

It now appears that the highly official dispatches sent from here through the regular channels, as to our government having made a positive demand upon Spain for an apology in the firing upon the Florida by a Spanish vessel, the dismissal of the officer commanding the vessel and the immediate payment of damages sustained are all based upon a problematical statement of the case. "If," said the President to General Sickles, "statements as to the firing upon the Florida turn out to be true, and if upon further examination it is found that the Florida did nothing to provoke such assault, then shall an apology be peremptorily demanded."

That all the basis the semi-official despatch in question ever had. Nothing has been received at the Navy Department as yet, notwithstanding the vessel has now been in an American port for five days, and Secretary Robeson is beginning to feel skeptical as to whether any outrage has been committed after all.

Expected Onslaught from Conkling.

Mr. Conkling made his appearance in the Senate to-day for the first time since recess. He had hardly got warm in his seat before he announced that on Thursday next he would deliver some remarks on Sumner's one-term resolution, now on the Senate calendar. It is understood that he will take the occasion not only to oppose the one-term principle, but also to enter into an elaborate defense of the administration, and particularly the President. In the latter connection he will review personal slanders current, and also make an onslaught on independent Republicans. It is very evident that the resolution once again before the Senate, nothing can prevent the debate from drifting into a general political discussion with particular reference to the forthcoming Presidential campaign, notwithstanding the fact that the resolution is so worded as not to make it operative until after the next President shall have been elected.

Chinese Question Coming On.

Various charges made against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, accusing him of corrupt practices and abuses of political power while Governor of Arkansas, having come to the knowledge of the Ku-Klux Committee during its Southern trip, Senator Scott, being Chairman thereof, submitted the matter to the Senate to-day, in order that Mr. Clayton might have opportunity to make a personal explanation and to call for an investigation into both statements. The Arkansas Senator took advantage of the opportunity offered to read from manuscript a speech, in which he expressed himself strongly in politics, and alleging that all statements made in detriment to his good name and honor were sheer fabrications of either personal or political enemies. In conclusion, he asked that a special committee might be appointed to make the necessary investigation into the truth of the charges which were general. There are several parties now in the city who profess to be able to establish the truth of all that has been said about Clayton, especially with reference to the fraudulent names on which he obtained his present seat in the Senate.

The Steamboat Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce have decided to take up the new steamboat bill on on Thursday, and proceed with it section by section until the whole is finished. Several sessions of the committee will be consumed in the discussion of the matter. A number of owners of steamboat devices are already here to press their claims.

Case of Gen. Buell.

The House Military Committee expect to report favorably on the resolution of Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, offered at the opening of the session, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish the record of the court of inquiry. It is understood that if he could make certain official records public he would be able to fully vindicate himself.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

General Butler has introduced a bill incorporating about sixty engineers into a company styled, "The Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," with headquarters at Cleveland. The object is to aid each other to become more skillful and efficient, and to combine for charitable purposes. The officers are Grand Chief Engineer, First and Second Grand Engineers, First, Second and Third Grand Assistant Engineers, Grand Guide, Grand Chaplain and Board of Trustees.

Another Reform Project.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, has introduced a bill making it unlawful for a member of Congress, directly or indirectly, to recommend any one to office, or to oppose the nomination of any one to office, except as the President or heads of Departments request their opinion in writing.

A Land Bill.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to forbid the further sale of arable public lands, except under the pre-emption laws, or when located with bounty or agricultural scrip, and also providing that no more than three hundred and sixty acres shall be purchased or located by any one individual.

Subsidy Scheme to be Investigated.

The House has ordered the Judiciary Committee to investigate, and report upon matters connected with the pending attempt of the Pomeroy or central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to obtain additional land and subsidy, and requested the Secretary in the meantime not to issue patents for an increase of subsidy.

The Spanish Wisdom.

Official advices state that Senor Lopez Roberts will remain here as Spanish Minister for the present.

Appropriation Bills.

The Postoffice appropriation bill will be reported to-morrow. It amounts to twenty-eight million dollars. The Legislative and Judicial bills will call for twenty millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1872.

ALL QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS.

Private telegrams from New Orleans to-day say that peace everywhere prevails. No further disturbance is anticipated.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL FEASIBLE.

The report of the Sutro Tunnel Commission was transmitted to the Senate to-day. The Commissioners report that the tunnel is entirely feasible and may be constructed in less than two and a half years, at a cost of about four and a half millions. They believe that the Comstock code is the true fissure vein, continuing downwards indefinitely.

CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day there was very little conversation on either the Spanish or Louisiana affairs, it being considered that at the present time no necessity exists for the formal consideration of those matters.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

A passenger on a Pacific Railroad train states that he only reached Cheyenne on Saturday last, having left Sacramento on the 29th of December. The train was delayed by snow drifts. The greater part of the time was spent on side tracks, where it was almost impossible to obtain meals, and passengers suffered considerable inconvenience, subsisting on crackers and dried meats. On one part of the road, near the summit of the Rocky Mountains, trains made only four miles in twenty-four hours. If the weather should continue as favorable as it is now the road may be kept clear, but winds or more snow will again blockade it in the same places where the recent troubles have been experienced.

SABBATH SCHOOL AWAKENING.

A Series of Meetings to be Held by the County Sabbath School Association.

The Sabbath School Association have arranged for a series of meetings to be held during the two weeks beginning on Sunday, January 14th, and ending on the 28th. The purpose is to awaken the Christian community to a fuller appreciation of the Sabbath school as a means for the salvation of souls; to elevate the standard of instruction, and by mutual counsels to assist one another in the good work.

The times and places of meetings are as follows:

Sabbath, January 14—Pittsburgh: Preliminary prayer meeting in Christ M. E. Church, at 3:45, followed by an address from Rev. Geo. A. Peltz. First Presbyterian Church, at 7:30, sermon by Rev. Geo. A. Peltz. Subject: "Scripture study essential to Christian growth."

Monday, 15—Clinton, Findley township, U. P. Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Tuesday, 16—Noblestown U. P. Church, 2 P. M. Oakdale Presbyterian Church, 7 P. M.

Wednesday, 17—Mansfield U. P. Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Thursday, 18—Library, Snowden township, Peter's Creek Baptist Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Friday, 19—Elizabeth Methodist Church 2 and 7 P. M.

Saturday, 20—M'Keesport Baptist Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Sabbath, 21—Allegheny: Union meeting in the Sandusky street Baptist Church, at 3:45 P. M., conducted by Rev. G. A. Peltz. Union M. E. Chapel, corner Pennsylvania (late Ohio) avenue and Manhattan street, at 7:30 P. M.

Monday, 22—Sawickley Presbyterian Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Tuesday, 23—Turtle Creek M. E. Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Wednesday, 24—Logan's Ferry U. P. Church, 2 P. M. Parnassus Ref. Presb. Church 7 P. M.

Thursday, 25—Tarentum M. E. Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Friday, 26—Bakerstown Presb. Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Saturday, 27—Sharpsburg M. E. Church, 2 and 7 P. M.

Sabbath 28—Temperanceville M. E. Church, 10:30 A. M. Birmingham United Presbyterian Church, Union meeting, at 3:30 P. M., Birmingham Presbyterian Church, 7:30 P. M.

In the management of these meetings the pastors and other Christian workers of the various places will be assisted by Rev. Geo. A. Peltz, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State S. S. Association, and by Mr. Hartley, of the County Executive Committee, and other active laborers in this cause.

Bank Elections.

The majority of our Banks held elections for Directors yesterday, with the following results:

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK.—H. L. Bollman, R. H. Hartly, William Ren, Wilson Cunningham, George Black, John Scott, Isaac Jones, D. A. Stewart, Stuart McKee.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—George A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, R. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, ALLEGHENY.—James McBrier, Arthur Hobson, John A. McNeer, A. Reed, Alfred Slack, James Park, Jr., P. D. Eshelman, D. S. Mackey, John Swan.

CITY BANK.—D. Ihmsen, Terrence Campbell, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bowen, R. C. Totten, James Phelan, P. Kane, Charles Maginn, J. S. Adams, James Callery, H. A. Freygogel, P. McGonigle.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—A. Groetzinger, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Siebert, Thomas C. Dickson, Peter Habersetzer, John F. Havekotte, Wm. F. Lang, Jr., F. D. Eshelman, D. S. Mackey, John Swan.

CITY BANK—D. Ihmsen, Terrence Campbell, Thomas Burke, Thomas Bowen, R. C. Totten, James Phelan, P. Kane, Charles Maginn, J. S. Adams, James Callery, H. A. Freygogel, P. McGonigle.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—A. Groetzinger, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Siebert, Thomas C. Dickson, Peter Habersetzer, John F. Havekotte, Wm. F. Lang, Jr., F. D. Eshelman, D. S. Mackey, John Swan.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, (Allegheny.)—Adam Wiese, Jacob Kopp, Leonhard Walter, Sr., Gottlieb Kreps, George Wiegand, Wm. F. Lang, Sr., Hugh McNeil, Damas Lutz, John Meierhofer.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, Geo. W. Cass, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, Geo. H. Anderson, Daniel R. Davidson, R. H. Palmer, S. H. W.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, (Pittsburgh, Pa.)—James Laughlin, Wm. K. Nimick, Alexander Speer, Jacob Painter, John Wilson, Robert L. Hays, Thomas Wightman, Wm. H. Ewing, James S. McCord.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—George H. Stuart, Edward E. Negley, John D. Negley, E. Negley, Samuel Lewis, John D. Thompson, Patrick McCullough, Wm. Cooper, Samuel T. Evans.

THIRD NATIONAL.—W. F. Schmertz, James K. Kerr, Geo. D. McGrew, Chas. Meyran, A. Klebolt, Louis Morgenstern, Thomas M. Carnegie, Henry Ballmeyer, Fred'k Kelly.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL.—J. W. Cook, R. W. Mackey, C. C. Hussey, D. R. Galway, R. F. Sheeth, C. W. Batchelor, John Caldwell, B. H. Rubie, H. W. Oliver, Jr.

SAFE DEPOSIT BANK.—William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, William Thaw, James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, Joseph S. Morrison, George Black, Abraham Garretson.

MASONIC DEPOSIT.—Charles W. Batchelor, C. F. Wells, Alfred Slack, Robert Pitcairn, John Chislett, G. C. Shidle, William Scott, W. H. Denniston, R. R. Anderson, A. M. Byers, Ralph Bagaley, J. J. Lawrence, Aaron French.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS.—James T. Brady, Max K. Moorhead, Jr., Wm. Phillips, Jr., Wm. Thomson, Simon Beymer, James H. Murdock, Jackson Duncan, Arthur O'Leary, C. S. Fetterman.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—T. H. Nevin, C. C. Boyle, R. H. Davis, Arthur Hobson, John Thompson (Allegheny), Wm. Thaw, Jr., Henry Gerwig, John Dwan, R. M. Cochran.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—John Caldwell, sold here as Wm. Smith from the East and N. H. Voegtly, James Lockhart, A. M. Marshall, James Graham.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL.—Sam

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

THE bill abolishing tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal has an important bearing on the navigation of the Ohio. It is proposed not only to abolish the tolls but to have the outstanding bonds of the company, to the amount of one and a quarter million dollars, assumed by the Government. This proposition, and that for the improvement of the upper waters of the river, ought to combine strength enough to command success. Free navigation at the Falls would be quite a misnomer if there was not navigation above. The two go together, evidently.

THEY are poking fun at JIM ASHLEY at Columbus, about his candidacy for the Ohio Senatorship against JOHN SHERMAN. He was sure of so many Republican votes, which he could carry over to the Democrats, or do something else with, that he felt himself almost as good as elected. But he got not a vote. It is due to him, however, to say that his blast against "caucus" was not without effect. That and other things compelled the Republicans to hold an open meeting, which they called "Nominating Convention," the title "Caucus" being too odious for further use. It was something in ASHLEY's favor to be identified with this, even if he did not get a vote for Senator.

THE report of VINCENT COLLYER shows that, according to the records of the *Indian* Department, the Apaches were *at first* firm friends of the whites, that they *have* always been desirous of peace with *them*, and that when placed upon reservations in 1858–9, they proved themselves industrious and tractable, and made considerable progress in the arts of civilization. These amicable relations continued until the Americans foolishly adopted the Mexican theory of extermination, which policy has, within the last ten years, cost the country over a thousand lives, and upwards of forty millions of dollars. The report states that the present war will cost between three and four millions, and that the Indians are still desirous of peace; while their entire number can be placed on reservations and supported at an expense of less than half a million a year. We suspect that nearly every Indian can be supported at good boarding houses at a saving on some former years.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England for the establishment of cheap telegraphic communication with the United States, and a circular on the question has been addressed to all the principal Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom, advocating the purchase by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain of all the existing cables and Newfoundland lines, paying for them in terminable annuities, and charging only such rates for the use of the cables as will meet the annual interest charge. This plan, it is urged, would at once reduce the existing tariff to one-fourth of its present rate, while facts and figures are given to show that still further reductions might gradually, with advantage, be made, and *the number of cables increased* on the same plan of terminable annuities, without becoming any burden on the two governments. The plan is said to meet with considerable favor among the commercial men of the country. The fact is, we have only begun to progress in telegraphy.

THE opponents of compulsory education base their objections to it solely on the ground that the State has no right to interfere with the private judgment of its citizens, or to compel them to send their children to school against their will. Whether the axiom that the safety of the people is the supreme law does not effectually dispose of this objection, may be questioned; but even if it does not, it is difficult to see how the most embittered opponent of compulsory education can take better plan than the other day reported by a Commission appointed by the last New Jersey Legislature, and on which action is shortly to be had. The recommendations of the Commission embody the local option compulsory principle, authorizing the people of the various school districts of the State to compel the attendants of truants and vagrants upon the public schools. This is a novel application of the principle, it is true, but since ignorance is as much to be dreaded as intemperance, it would seem that communities have as good a right to invoke *the aid* of local option for protection against *the one* as the other.

THE report that Senator SUMNER had decided to withdraw his civil rights amendment to the House Amnesty bill, now pending in the Senate, was received with general satisfaction throughout the country. Many Senators who would doubtless have voted for the measure as a separate proposition, felt compelled to oppose it *under the form* in which it was placed before the Senate. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the report is now stated to have been without foundation, and that Senator SUMNER intends to [illegible] on his amendment. The objection does not apply to the measure, but only to the legislative method which the Senator has chosen, since it can hardly fail to result in the defeat of Amnesty. Neither, it would seem, is it desirable that the question of the colored people should be made to rest upon a two-thirds vote of the Senate, which is required for the passage of the Amnesty bill. Indeed, among the best informed parliamentarians, the impression is said to be pretty general that the amendment of the Senator is not germane to the bill itself. However this may be, there is little doubt that the success of both measures is gravely imperilled by the course which the Senator has seen fit to adopt, and it is to be hoped that he may be induced to reconsider and relinquish the determination attributed to him.

WHILE it is to be trusted that the difficulties with Spain may be satisfactorily adjusted without resort to war, by ample apology and reparation on the part of that country with respect to the Hornet and other outrages, it is nevertheless the duty of our own Government to look the situation squarely in the face and provide for possible emergencies to the extent of all the resources at command. The gravity of the situation is considerably increased by the disturbed condition of Spain itself, since armed, the revolutionists are there constantly taking place, it is no means impossible that the Cabinet of to-morrow may quite undo the action of its predecessor of the day before. Nor are the changes which the Government at Madrid has recently made at Washington and Havana believed to have improved the condition of affairs. Cuba, it is thought, will be fully as vindictive and cruel as VALMASEDA; while Admiral POLO, the successor of Minister ROBERTS, is reported to be a bitter opponent of the United States, as well as fully committed to the prosecution of the present merciless policy toward the Cuban insurgents. No official information having been yet received from the Captain of the Hornet or our Cuban Consul General, the Administration is necessarily compelled to proceed with great discretion and reserve. There is good reason, however, for believing that Secretary FISH has formally notified the Spanish Minister of what this country expects and demands in the matter of its own grievance, and that the Government, while hoping for the best, is quietly but energetically preparing for the worst.

LOST EXPLORERS.

To people in Europe and America there seems little reason to believe that Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer, is still alive. In recollection of the ordinary perils of African travel, as described by the intrepid missionary himself, as well as by others, the probabilities against his survival, for so long a time after the calamities which his expedition is known to have sustained, are certainly very numerous. And the reasons for supposing that he has perished seem reinforced by the uncertainty of the reports concerning him which have reached the coast. It is notorious that barbarians, questioned for information eagerly looked for, do not like to disappoint the inquirer. Then, it is not unlikely that to whole tribes of savages in the interior, there appear very strong motives for concealing the fate of a white traveler in whom such deep interest is taken by other white men, one of the motives being the fear that they may all in some way be held responsible and punished for his death. Besides, or apart from any fear of the kind that may be entertained, one can easily believe that it may appear a good and judicious thing to keep the death, or so important a person an open question as a subject of enterprise and a source of gain. In fact, the tenor and style of some of the statements regarding LIVINGSTONE which have done most to encourage hope of his safety, make them read exceedingly like mere inventions, contrived to conceal ignorance or to mystify listeners. After making all due allowance for the demoralizing effect of the African climate, and of a long sojourn among savages, it is hard to believe that the Doctor has adopted one of the worst habits of his British compatriots—that of kicking and beating his servants. Yet this practice is ascribed to him in one of the narratives to which we allude. The fiction is easily accounted for. Wherever Anglo-saxons are brought in contact with the feebler, dark races, there are very apt simultaneously to expend their superfluous energy and demonstrate their native superiority in that way. In India the more simple minded "niggers," as the natives are sometimes elegantly called, are wont to account for the practice on a theory of their own. They refer it to the fondness of their English rulers for bottled soda-water. "No wonder," they say, "that gentlemen are *saberdrat* (violent,) who mix *thunder* with their drink!" This by the way. No doubt, the shrewd rascal who thus maligned LIVINGSTONE thought that he was mentioning a characteristic trait of the white race which would impart a color of reality to his narrative. Quite as unlikely are some other features of the story, such as LIVINGSTONE's alleged fondness for *ghee* (melted butter), of which it seems that, in his retirement from active labors, he swallowed such enormous quantities that it was difficult to procure supplies for him, if we rightly remember the report. And as a natural consequence of this indulgence, long, lank, lean, almost cadaverous LIVINGSTONE had become most inconveniently fat. The story seems so manifest a fiction that it is surprising to find any importance attached to it as evidence of the explorer's continued existence. After all, however, it must be allowed that Dr. KIRK and other gentlemen at Zanzibar, are better able than we are to estimate probabilities relative to the affair, and as they persist in looking for LIVINGSTONE's return and in taking measures for his aid, people at a distance from the scene may reasonably enough refuse to mourn for him as dead.

Just at the *time* when public interest in the great missionary traveler had began to give place to despair of his return, alarming reports became current touching the calamitous failure of Sir SAMUEL BAKER's expedition. At present these reports are not perfectly authenticated, and it is hoped that they may soon be proved false. But there is strong reason to accept them as true. Some readers may need to be reminded that the expedition in question was undertaken early last year by the Viceroy of Egypt for the exploration of Inner Africa toward the sources of the Nile. The real objects of the enterprise on the part of the Viceroy, were to open up fresh sources of trade and to extend the area of his dominions. These have long been favorite schemes of the family who now rule Egypt, and between 1839 and 1842 MEHAMET ALI himself sent out no less than three expeditions for their realization. Another object which the present Pasha had in view, was the suppression of the slave-trade in the *region* of the upper Nile, and it was in sympathy with this aim that Sir SAMUEL BAKER agreed to accept the command of the enterprise. He was to receive a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, and some splendid reward in the event of success. Everything was done beforehand suggested by experience to insure a prosperous issue of the undertaking. Wherever possible, stores of provisions were deposited, and besides a force of two thousand drilled soldiers from the Pasha's army for defense against hostile tribes, every conceivable provision was made to facilitate the objects to be accomplished. Iron steamers, even, for use on the Albert-Nyanza Lake, were packed in pieces on countless camels and sent with the party. Long before arriving at what was known to be the most difficult country to be explored, news was received at Cairo that seven hundred men of the party had perished by the heat, a calamity which excited forebodings of still greater disasters to follow. And, some time ago, the reports of a disastrous termination of the expedition were fully believed in Lower Egypt. Whatever incredulity existed rested upon the conflict of accounts. Since the rebellion set out, several persons familiar with the difficulties of the undertaking have predicted its probable failure, from the mere completeness of the preparations made for success. It seemed impossible that supplies could be obtained with the regularity and in the abundance demanded by so large a force, and it was also feared that the Mohammedan soldiers of the force might prove mutinous under a Christian commander, when once beyond the Pasha's territory. Both these fears seem to have been verified, as it is most probable that if, as reported, Sir SAMUEL BAKER has been shot by his troops, he lost his life in resisting a mutiny caused by the hardships of the service and by the discontent with which Mussulman soldiers would receive his commands. The fate, with much confirmation or contradiction of the evil reports concerning the expedition is waited for, is much enhanced by the fact that Lady BAKER accompanied her husband on his adventures. The scene of the disaster reported is near Gondokoro.

THE buoyant tendency which the death of JAMES FISK gave to Erie stock immediately after that event took place is perhaps the most remarkable acknowledgment which has ever been made of the extraordinary influence which he exerted upon the commercial and financial affairs of the country. It seems, too, that *his* death created as profound a sensation in speculative circles abroad as at home; arrangements having been made in London, directly after the receipt of the news, for the calling of a meeting of English stockholders of Erie on the following day. It is said that a community of such operators, supposed to be intimately acquainted with the intrinsic probabilities of the case, are sanguine that, notwithstanding the temporary fluctuations which are to be expected, Erie stock will gradually continue to appreciate until it reaches par. Never, perhaps, before, has the death of a man similarly related to the financial markets of the world, been so closely followed by results of so marked a character. The litigation which has been had in the courts concerning his practices, shows how FISK, by the employment of his peculiar "arguments," had for years ridden rough-shod over all considerations of public interest and private right, obtaining from courts and legislatures pretty nearly what he chose to ask for. His death will lend an impulse to the agitation going on in New York and New Jersey for the repeal of all the partial and vicious legislation which he managed during his life-time to secure, and will doubtless considerably hasten the restitution of things to *their rightful* reality.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* is reminded by the story sent from the sea by Agassiz, concerning the queer cradle-building fishes of the Gulf stream, of his first interview with that enthusiastic solver of Nature's puzzles. Agassiz had just completed his survey of the Florida coral reefs, and the correspondent says that never was conversation more interesting. He was the options of forty years of oblligent study, minute observation and tireless energy.

"I have seen ze coral in his home," said Agassiz; "I have watched him at ze wondareful work he does, and zere is nos'ing more wondareful than ze reefs zat he builds on ze Florida coast."

Presently, a listener ventured a compliment to the Professor upon the extent and variety of his investigations into the secrets of Nature, to which his ready and modest reply was:

"My dear sir, ze longer I live, ze more I find I know nos'ing!"

The *charming* modesty of the great naturalist, full of honors and fame, is beyond all praise. It is said that once, when "toasted" at a party given in the house of one of his friends, he blushed like a girl at the compliments bestowed on him; and it is probable that when the Hassler returns from her cruise, and he is again made the center of admiring attraction, he will be as embarrassed and disconcerted as ever.

A VERY pretty quarrel is at present pending between the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Prime Minister. It seems that Sir Alexander Cockburn took occasion to protest against the manner of the promotion of the late Attorney General to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council; the Premier, in his curt way, referred the Chief Justice to the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Chancellor snubbed him. The correspondence has just been published, and is very sharp; and the irascibility of the appointment appears to have nicely touched the legal *amour propre*, and to have pretty much arrived the whole body of "gentlemen of the long robe" against the Minister; for they energetically back up their judicial chief. Sir Alexander Cockburn is exceedingly popular, and at the head of the profession as well in brains as in rank; and the indignity offered him is one which will not easily be forgotten.

THE Russian government has lately given a practical proof of its interest in the subject of prison reform; having named a distinguished gentleman, Mr. W. Soldatenkoff, as a commissioner to visit and examine the prisons and prison administration of the United States, and to make report thereon to his government. Mr. Soldatenkoff has recently arrived in this country and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his mission. He has testified his deep personal interest in prison reform by a donation of four hundred dollars to this work in the United States, dividing that sum equally between the American and the Women's Prison associations. This is to be regarded not simply as a graceful recognition on the part of the distinguished official of these two societies in the cause to which they are devoted, but also as a token of the good will of Russia to America.

WE have received the initial number of *The Financier*, a New York weekly review of monetary interests and political economy. It is a thoughtful and high-toned journal, and is gotten up in excellent typographical style. Judging from the number before us, it is established in the interest of the free-traders, since the leading article takes decidedly hostile ground to the protective principle in political economy. We shall, therefore, have repeated occasion to dispute its arguments and differ from its conclusions. There is no doubt, however, that the free-traders and revenue reformers stand greatly in need of a dignified and vigorous journal of this class, and it is probable that the *Financier* has been established to meet such a want.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Holland is said to be the Paradise for periodicals. No country can boast of so many monthlies, weeklies and quarterlies in proportion to population. There are eight Dutch serials devoted to literature, seven to typography, eleven to medicine, five to mathematics, two to the woman question, five to political economy and eighty to religion.

A correspondent writing from Rome, says: Although not personally attached to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., the Pope would not be dissatisfied at a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty, in the expectation that his own restoration would follow as a consequence. Such an event is on the cards, as few persons here believe that the republic will be long-lived in France, and the race for power must finish with a struggle between the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. No doubt Napoleon III. is bidding his time, and a promise on his part to restore the Pope's temporal throne would enlist the clerical party in France in his favor.

The English custom of having hired mourners at funerals still prevails to some extent, notwithstanding the fierce attack upon it, with pen and pencil, by Thackeray and Leech. The French have, however, gone a step further. At Valence there are professional pall-bearers, so that the funeral of some dear departed can be conducted without any trouble to family or friends. Unfortunately, the prevailing lust of riches has attacked even this solemn profession. Its members have struck for higher wages, and, until the dispute is settled, the dead Valencian must trust to the kindness of his surviving friends for safe transport to the grave.

A paper read recently before the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on self-acting machinery for knitting hosiery, supplies another to the many striking comparisons that have been made between hand work and machine work. A skilled knitter, using the ordinary needles, will knit sixty loops in a minute; a frame work knitter, with his hand frame, knits about 5,400 stitches in a minute, but three of the self-acting machines, described in the paper, which can be attended to by one girl, will knit 40,500 stitches in a minute.

The total number of deaths from small-pox in London during the past year was 8,000. The average of thirty-one years preceding is 600. The medical journals call attention to the alarming increase of the disease. They have failed to take all precautions, and appeal to the Government to interpose rigid sanitary regulations, establish special hospitals, and carefully quarantine infected districts.

The "Exposition Universelle de Lyon," originally intended to be held in that French city in 1871, but deferred in consequence of the war, will be opened on May 1, next year. The Presidency of the London Committee has been accepted by the Lord Mayor.

Letters recently received from Paris give dreary pictures of the intense cold now experienced in that city. For several days the thermometer was at nineteen degrees below zero of the Centi-grade, or about two degrees below zero of the Fahrenheit. American tourists now in Paris suffer much. One of them writes to the New York *Evening Post*, "I went to see the splendid cathedral of Chartres, and was much gratified, but the cold chilled me to the marrow. It is entirely too cold for sight-seeing. We shivered and snuffled all all through the Louvre, and when we went to Versailles came home in a snow storm."

One oyster house in Norfolk, Va., lately shipped in one day 3,000 bushels in bags, 600 bushels in the shell, and 1,000 cases of quart and half gallon cans, without mentioning the large quantity put up in kegs holding from 5 to 40 gallons, constantly on hand, amounting in the aggregate to many hundred gallons.

A flock of one hundred and twenty Cashmere goats have been imported into Utah, and Cashmere shawls are to be manufactured there.

"Slow" St. Louis appears to be making considerable headway, nevertheless. The building statistics of the city for last year show that over $5,000,000 have been expended in the construction of new edifices, ranging from palatial business houses and elegant dwellings to homes of more humble pretensions.

There is a young girl in Virginia who wears four bullets made into the form of a Maltese cross, which were extracted from the bodies of her father and brother who were killed in the siege of Richmond.

American topics seem just now to absorb the attention of all the principal London journals. One discusses Tweed and his robberies; another editorializes on Mormonism and its probable downfall; a third animadverts on the conduct of justice in Boston, while a fourth rejoices at the removal of Cataczay from Washington, because he attempted to disturb the relations of the United States and Great Britain.

PERSONAL.

George William Curtis will not be able to fill his lecture engagements for some time to come, owing to his call to Washington to assist in putting in operation the civil service reform.

M. Thiers is drawing fast toward the close of his seventy-fifth year, and quite as fast, according to current stories, toward the end. It is said that he falls asleep when he works, when he talks, and when he sits in council.

The announcement is made that Mrs. Livermore has resigned her position as editor of the *Woman's Journal*, but multitude of other duties absorbing all her time.

Jenny Lind, with her family, is spending the winter in Florence. Her musical execution is said to be still faultless, while much deepness and sweetness of voice also remain. Report says that Mme. Goldschmidt, aged fourteen, promises to surpass her mother in the quantity and quality of her voice.

Walt Whitman has been transferred from the Attorney General's office proper to that of the Solicitor General. Mr. Whitman holds the position of confidential copyist, as well as draft clerk.

It is stated that there is but little hope of the recovery of General Halleck, who is now lying sick at Louisville. His complaint is of a dropsical nature.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has taken up his residence at Toronto, and, in addition to spending six weeks each year at Cornell University, intends to edit a new Canadian magazine.

General Sheridan and the Chicago Fire.

The official report of General Sheridan, concerning the service of United States troops in Chicago after the fire, has just been published. After enumerating the duties performed, he says in conclusion: "I never for one moment thought of infringing or abrogating any of the civil laws; that my only desire was to aid the civil authorities of this city to carry the heavy burdens which had fallen on them by an unparalleled calamity. If His Excellency, Governor Palmer, had on the 11th of October, when I telegraphed him, or on the 12th, when I saw him personally, intimated that my course was distasteful to him, I would have accepted any wise suggestions which he might have made to satisfy the demands of a people prostrated and sick at heart from the loss of a very large part of their beautiful city. I was as pure in my motives as are those of the whole world who are now sending in their charities to relieve the distressed."

The New Series of Every Saturday.

The first number for the current year of our old friend, *Every Saturday*, comes to us in its new form. While we miss a number of features which formerly helped to commend it to popular favor—as, for instance, its vigorous editorials and its sparkling notes on current social and literary matters and events—the change, upon the whole, seems a judicious one, and will probably tend to increase rather than lessen its circulation. The conspicuous absence of the unsightly blotches miscalled "pictures," which disfigured the first series, will be hailed by everybody with satisfaction, while the wide, fresh fields of literature over which its selections range, show it to be kept alive to the publishers to make it what its name imports—a journal of choice reading. The change of from 4to to 8vo, with it any reduction in price. The subscription rates remain as usual, and the publishers hope to retain the names of all past patrons on their list.

All the New York journals of Monday contain longer or shorter reports of the sermon in which the Rev. Dr. Hepworth formally renounced the doctrine of Unitarianism, of which for so many years he has been an able and eloquent expounder. Many touching and pathetic circumstances attended the delivery of the sermon and the severing of the ties which had bound him to his congregation. The secession of Dr. Hepworth has caused considerable excitement and comment in religious circles of all denominations. The Doctor has now no religious association with any Church; since, although he has severed his connection with the Unitarian body, he has not thus far embraced any other particular form of belief.

LAST week a German resident of Milwaukee was taken sick with the small-pox, and two days afterwards died, as was supposed. According to the regulations recently passed by the Board of Health, he was buried almost immediately after his decease. His sister, who, it seems was not satisfied with the hasty manner in which her brother was disposed of, was so worked up by these circumstances, and in certain all was not right, that to satisfy herself she had his body exhumed some six hours after the burial. To her own joy and to the amazement of those who had pronounced the man dead, it was found that indications of life still remained in the body of the buried one. He was at once taken back to his house, and after considerable exertion and the applying of the proper restoratives he was virtually brought to life again. He is now living and doing well.

IS IT CUBA?

Iron Clads at League Island to be Got in Readiness—What For?

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

There is a speck of war on the national horizon, and it begins to look as though the United States means "business" in the settlement of the troubles with Spain and Cuba. Orders were received at our Navy Yard, on Wednesday evening, to fit up five iron-clads and send them out to Cuba with all possible dispatch. This command created no little bustle, and the yard wears a more lively appearance than it ever did, and the workmen who stood in imminent danger of being discharged are now quite hopeful of a season of good work.

The five iron-clads to be placed at once in commission are:

Canonicus	2 15-inch guns.
Manhattan	2 " "
Wyandotte	2 " "
Sangus	2 " "
Ajax	2 " "

The Manhattan, fourth-rate, of 550 tons burden, and carrying two fifteen-inch guns, was launched in the famous battle in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864. She was then commanded by J. W. A. Nicholson. When Farragut's fleet of wooden vessels passed into the bay they discovered emerging from the inlet some distance off, the famous rebel ram Tennessee, even more formidable though similar in build to her predecessor, the Merrimac whose success it attempted to emulate. The Manhattan carried the only fifteen-inch Rodman guns of the fleet, and to her was due the credit of sending the only shots through the iron sides of the Tennessee, and of eventually disabling her, when her commander ran up the white flag. Buchanan afterwards said: "The only vessel I had reason to fear in your (Admiral Farragut's) fleet was the monitor Manhattan; for she carries fifteen-inch guns, while the other vessels had nine-inch."

The Canonicus is a single-turreted monitor, and was built in Boston in 1864. Under the command of Lieutenant Commander George E. Belknap, she participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, occupying the foremost rank of iron-clads. She received some hard blows, but they merely indented her sides and turret without doing any damage of moment. After the war she was laid up at League Island, and about a year or so ago she was brought up to the Navy Yard and placed in excellent repair.

The Sangus, fourth rate, is of 550 tons burthen, and carries two 15-inch guns. She did splendid work at the capture of Fort Fisher, on the 15th of January, 1865, and was concerned in the naval operations in the James and York rivers.

The Ajax is a single-turreted monitor, completed about the time the rebellion ended. She is of 550 tons, new measurement, and carries two 15-inch guns. She has been lying at League Island for a year, previous to which she was in ordinary at New Orleans.

The Wyandotte is fourth rate, of 550 tons, and carries two 15-inch guns. She has not yet tasted of the fruits of war.

A Sketch of Governor Warmouth.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that Governor Warmouth of Louisiana is the most extraordinary and precocious leader in the South. He is represented to be six feet three inches high, of a slender, wiry build, but with a fine Kentucky-looking face, large nose, full at the nostrils, keen, measuring eyes, a superb mustache and well-cut brows and chin. He is a native of Louisiana, began public life when eighteen years of age, being then a fluent stump speaker, and now, at twenty-eight, he is an arrogant, keen-witted and successful man, worth probably half a million of dollars, of which he had accumulated more than one-half, for the position and in the practice of law in New Orleans. He is unmarried—is much scandalized on the marriage point, however, by those—makes his campaign game and is thoroughly skeptical about men, having a pretty rough time of it in Louisiana, where nearly all the parishes—rebel, negro and Northern—are insincere, hollow wretches, who would turn their backs upon him, or Grant, or anybody, to-morrow, if they supposed his power was growing less. Warmouth's weaknesses are his rashness, bovishness and implacability. He spends a short time, in every case of difficulty, to effect a compromise; and if he cannot, he resolves into an enemy, and is henceforward unpardonable. Glutted with power at an age when men generally are still poring over school books or learning some vocation, this extraordinary specimen of American opportunities in time of political chaos has already had an epic career and lives in much as a lonely life—the loss of youth poorly compensated for by premature dominion. His courage, mental and physical, has been fully tested. He will run again, and will doubtless be elected Governor of the State.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes that a firm belief exists there that the country does not want to return to specie payments; that the majority of the people would vote such a proposition down at the polls on the broad issue of change from our present paper standard of currency. But Mr. Munroe, of Ohio, a member of the sub-committee, believes that if the people could only be inspired with confidence and nerve to make the trial, the transition would be made without a single spasm in the money market, or the least injury to the business interest of the country. And once established upon the sure foundation of a hard money system of exchange, he believes the people would never leave it again, however ready they might be for any terrible necessity. It will be found that if legal tenders touch par in gold at an early period, there will be a desperate struggle to save the legal tenders from rising above it, that is one of the reasons why Congress hesitates to act now.

Winter-Proof Systems.

Their boots and flannels are matters of this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing and are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sedentary or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the important art of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously effected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

PURE WHITE LEAD,
Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine.
Turpentine.
Varnishes.
Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds.
Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils.
Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.
Where also may be obtained Patent Rights and Medicines, selected particularly, for family use; also, Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of Diamond.
PURE POTASH.
Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, Pure Potash
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand at their late rates.
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

FLORAL OIL.
FLORAL OIL
FOR the TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleansing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common attribute, they dry up, become gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Dandelion" or "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rank and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils most suitable for dressing for the Hair, hence for a perfect article, the Animal Oils, particularly those that produce bone, FLORAL OIL is prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from properties in an essence, which imparts a most delicate, agreeable perfume to the Oil, with rare delicacy, presented to the public. It is peculiarly adapted for dressing the hair of ladies and promotes the growth of the hair. Gentlemen will find FLORAL OIL a most delightful dressing. Prepared only by CHARLES ABEL & CO., Perfumers. Manufacturers of the celebrated PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. Dealers, in consulting their own interests and those of their patrons, should send for their supply of FLORAL OIL. Manufactured from Pure Vegetable Oils. Warranted to Please. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.
CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

Chas. Abel & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,
172 WYLIE AVE. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
BUSINESS CHANGES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

ON RETIRING FROM THE WHOLESALE Grocery Business in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, Messrs. HAWORTH & DEWHURST, whom from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.
JESSE HAWORTH, JOS. HAY, J. B. DEWHURST.
Haworth & Dewhurst,
(Successors to W. H. Kirkpatrick & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 251 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The undersigned having purchased the Stock of William H. Kirkpatrick & Co., will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.
HAWORTH & DEWHURST,
No. 251 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., for the continuance of the General Hardware Business, at the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
Surviving Partners.
January 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS date entered into Partnership under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., for the continuance of the General Hardware Business, at the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
JOHN D. CHERRY.
January 1, 1872.
M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE,
C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the name or firm transacted in the City of Pittsburgh that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and WILLIAM G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID M'CANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID M'CANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873.
JAMES B. HAINES,
WILLIAM G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
Special Partner.
Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
W. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special.
JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.
CUNDURANGO!!
THE
Wonderful Cancer Remedy.
ALSO, A CERTAIN CURE FOR
SCROFULA, ULCERS,
AND ALL
Chronic Blood Diseases.
We have succeeded in securing a small invoice of this wonderful remedy from Drs. Riles and Keene, of Washington and New York, who are the only parties authorized to import the bark.
This remedy, lately discovered, has created the most profound sensation in the medical world, and is at present engaging the attention of a number of the most celebrated physicians and chemists in the country. In some of the worst cases of Cancer and Scrofula, in persons well known in the country, it has performed perfect and astonishing cures.
Read the following letter from
VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.
"I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road to a perfect cure although she has only taken quarter dozen of CUNDURANGO, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington in April her case was absolutely hopeless, her cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone, pain almost gone, and every symptom favorable. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or effects Cancer I cannot imagine. You can tell your friends, however, when they obtain it, they will notice on the bottle the fourth day after using, the only day they will see themselves that the Cancer is going away. I am longing for the arrival, and glad that Dr. Riles so promptly sent his partner to the distant region for it."
AGENTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
McClarran & McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 85 Market Street,
And Opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh.
IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD
AND
STREET RAILS
OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.
Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals
CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,
133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)
STENCILS.
Special attention of the Iron, Steel and Edge Tool Manufacturers, and other persons using Steel Stamps, is directed to examine the neatness and durability of our Steel Letter Cutting, which is unsurpassed by any in the State. All work warranted as represented or no sale. HUNTINGTON'S Stencil and Engraving House, 184 Liberty street, corner Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. ROSS,
C. G. MANFELD, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY, January 9, 1872.

The loan market shows about the same as the past few days; while *ease* cannot be predicted for it, there is no very great stringency.

—It is worth some feeling of local pride that we give the following quotations of the bonds of the leading cities, furnished by Messrs. Utley & Brown, of Wall street, New York:

	Bid.		Bid.
Augusta 7's	80	Cleveland 7's	98
Atlanta 7's	75	Indianapolis 7's	97
Brooklyn 7's	96	Newark 7's	100
Cincinnati 7's	101	Pittsburgh 6's	101
Chicago 7's	90	Pittsburgh 7's	101
Columbus 7's	70	St. Louis 6's gold.	97

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. L. Hemingway, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Allegheny Suspension Bridge	$51 50
Ewalt Street Bridge	41 00

The high credit of our city will recommend itself to those seeking investments for their January dividends. In buying either of the two prominent loans of the city now on the market, the capital is thus kept at home and used in local improvements, and buyers can see exactly how their money is used and the results attained. The Water Extension Loan is free from all local and State tax, and the water rents, themselves a first lien against the property into which the water is led, are pledged, first, for the interest on these bonds; second, to form an annual sinking fund; and third, the residue, which has always been large, to go into the general fund of the city.

The bonds for the improvement of the various new streets, issued under the "Penn Avenue act," besides having the faith and credit of the city pledged, are a first lien on all the property abutting on the street so improved, for 120 feet on both sides. These liens cannot be divested by any judicial sale, and judgment can be entered and execution issued as in the case of mechanics' liens. The security is thus unequalled by any loan now offering. Both the above classes of bonds pay 7 per cent., and are free from taxation.

—The Monongahela Inclined Plane Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. on their increased stock.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119½	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½	110¾	110
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 9, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅛	109	109⅛	109⅛	109	109
Canton						
Western Union Tel	74	75¾	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
Quicksilver	36¼	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo	64	64	64	64	64	64
American Express	59	59	59	59	59	59
United States Ex	64	64	64	64	64	64
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	92	92	92	92	92	92
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Hudson River	114	114	114	114	114	114
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cleveland & Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago & North-w.	67¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Rock Island	108	108	108	108	108	108
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do. preferred						
Wabash	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Do. preferred						
Ohio and Miss'pi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Terre Haute & E						
Harlem						
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾

	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	66	64
Do. new	66	64
South Carolina, July	34¾	34¾
South Carolina, April	22¾	22
Missouri 6's	95¾	96

Gold carrying at 7 P. cent.
Money 7 per cent. currency.

—The death of Colonel Fisk has given an upward movement to Erie stock. Should a new and judicious management replace the present Board of Directors, we may expect a brilliant advance in the old favorite of Wall street, popularly known there as the *"Scarlet Lady of Babylon,"* elegantly expressed. In this connection it is said: The stockholders of the Erie Railway who oppose the present management have recently been more effectually organized by the formation of a committee to guide the movement. This opposition has been gaining strength for several years past, but until now no active measures have been taken. The committee ins advertised for communications from all American holders of Erie stock, with the object of ascertaining who are the actual owners of Erie stock in this country, as a large amount is supposed to be in the hands of brokers, and has never been transferred to the proprietors. The committee has already received communications from American stockholders, representing $10,000,000 worth of stock, expressing their sympathy with the movement. About $30,000,000 worth of Erie stock is held in England, and it is expected that all the holders will vote against the present management. It is, therefore, only necessary for the committee to obtain control of about $5,000,000 more in this country to enable them to carry out their object. The committee believes that the Legislature will be favorable to their interests, and should they succeed in obtaining the necessary transfers of stock before the regular election in next October, they will endeavor to have an earlier election ordered by the Legislature. As yet the committee has had no communication with the Heath & Raphael interest, but as they are opposed to the present management also, it is believed they will act in concert with the committee.

—C. L. Strauch has resigned the Cashiership of the Arsenal Bank. His successor has not been named. Jos. Strathman has been appointed Cashier of the German Savings Bank, vice Charles Seibert, resigned.

—E. W. Matthews, for some years Cashier of one of the Tidioute banks, has taken charge of the Foxburg Bank in the Parker oil region.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	50½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾
Phila. and Erie	25½	North Penn's R. R.	29
Leh. Navigation	59¾	Camden and Amboy	124
Catawissa		Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¼
Oil Creek & Alley R.	46	Reading	87¾

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 9.—Wheat firm; extra $1 47; No 1 white $1 46; amber $1 47. Corn firm at 34c. Oats steady; state 45c. Clover seed $6 10. Dressed hogs steady at $5 50@5 75.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

Pig Iron—The market is very firm with moderate receipts:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal	
[illegible]	$44 00@46 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	43 00@44 00
Hanging Rock, mill	40 00@41 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	43 00@44 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	41 00@42 00
Western stone-coal, mill	39 00@40 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	43 00@44 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	41 00@42 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	39 00@40 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	42 00@44 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	41 00@42 00
Tennessee, mill	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car wheel, Hecla and Red river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Horse and mule shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 75@6 00, and mule shoes at $6 75@7 25 @ keg.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, Ps. S. C., & C., 6c; hoop, coopers', 5¾@6¾c; sheet, bolled, 5¾@6c; nail rod, 8a9c.

Nails—Prices have advanced and are firm, up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 50@4 75 rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109@109⅛.

NEW YORK, January 9—P. M.

GOLD.

The situation in Wall street to-day was very dull, and devoid of any features of interest. In the Gold Room the price declined ⅛ per cent., while on the Stock Exchange there was a slight advance in the morning and a corresponding decline in the afternoon. Gold at the opening was 109a109⅛. Loans were made at 7 per cent. and 1-32 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $57,000,000.

MONEY.

The money market was easy during the day at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, with exceptional transactions at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were not very active, and showed a slight decline:

U. S. 6s 1881	115¼	5-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1862	110	Coupons, 1868	112
5-20s, 1864	110¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were steady.

Missouri sixes	95	Virginias, old	50
Tennessees, old	64	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	64	North Carolinas, new	15½
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS

Opened at about ⅛@¼ cent. advance on the prices of last night but have been very dull all day, and transactions are limited. The market at the close showed a slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Wabash was the strongest stock, and sold up to 73¾. Erie was exceptionally weak and declined to 36.

Western Union	76½	New Jersey Central	108⅝
Quicksilver	36¾	St. Paul	54⅜
Adams Express	90½	do pref	74⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co	65⅜	Toledo & Wabash	28¾
American Express	59¾	do pref	85
U. S. Express	63¾	Fort Wayne	98
Pacific Mail	54¾	Terre Haute	23
New York Central	97¾	do pref	53
N. Y. Central Scrip	91¾	Chicago & Alton	117¾
Erie	36¼	do preferred	121
do preferred	65	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Harlem	114	Union Pacific	30¾
do pref	115	C. C. & C	82¾
Reading	87¾	Burlington & Quincy	128
Mich Central	116¾	Lake Shore ex-div	93¾
Mich Southern		Panama	21¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	67¾	Union Pacific	30¾
do prfd	80¾	P. Bonds	103¾
Rock Island	108	Union	99¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 9, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged, with a fair inquiry for low grades of extras and superfine.

WHEAT—Opened at yesterday's closing prices, but prices soon weakened; No. 2 spring $1 23¾; No. 3 $1 12a1 13¾; seller last month $1 23¾; seller February $1 24¾; seller March $1 27.

CORN—Advanced; No. 2 mixed 41¾c; rejected 38¾a38½c; seller last month 41¾a41¾c; seller February 41¾c; seller April 43¼a43½c.

OATS—quiet and weak at 32¾c; seller February 32¾a33¼c; seller May 37¼a37½c.

RYE—Quiet but firm; No. 2 67½c.

BARLEY—Quiet and weak; No. 2 fall 64¼a65c; seller February 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower at $13 20 12 25; seller February $13 20a13 25; March $13 60a $13 65; seller February $13 70; April $13 90a13 95. Lard 8c. Hides 7½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¼c; sides 5¾c. Boxed meats steady. Green hams were lower at 6a6¾c for heavy average.

BEEF—Products unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet and weak at 10c decline: the bulk of sales was at $4 25a4 35; there was a good demand for light, but not for packing account, and prices ruled firm at $5 05.

WHISKY—90c.

6 p. m.—Wheat closes firmer at $1 25 for February. Corn firmer at 42c for February. Hogs closed steady at previous rates.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton steady; middling upland 21¾c. Flour firmer; superfine western and state $4 50a4 60; common to good extra $5 10a5 30; good to choice $6 95a7 45; white wheat western extra $7 45a7 60; St. Louis $6 90a7 10. Rye flour steady at $4 50. Corn meal steady. Whisky steady at $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD closed firm at 8¾a8¾c; No 2, 6¾c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 8¾a8¾c.

LIME—Perfectly strong white $2 00a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Following are the current rates: Shorts $1 lb; fine feed $1 ton; middlings $1 quoted; fine middlings $1 quoted; coarse mill, $1 60a1 75.

MINOR GRAIN—There is a fair demand for the various articles in this line, and prices are held at 13@9c.

COTTON—Dull sale, and prices not quotable.

PROVISIONS—Decidedly increasing. Sales of prime pickled pork at 12¾c; mess quoted.

BEEF—There is a fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—Extra Western and State 28c; choice 27c; fair 23a25c; dairy 20a22c; Ohio 18a20c; Western reserve 18a19c; new Orleans 14a20c; fair, 9a15c; good 16c; prime 18½c; choice 11½c.

COFFEE—Active and very firm, at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 35c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26a 28c.

SUGARS—Havemeyer & Elder 6cc; Perfection, 6⅝c; White Honey 6⅜c; Extra Silver 5⅝c; Red Head 5⅜c; Lavender 4⅝c; common, 5¾a6c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop, 53c; new crop 60; Prime, 55c; choice 60c.

RICE—Carolina 8½a10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8¾c.

SPICES—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—We give below the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past forty-eight hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,292	Corn, sacks	2,664
Oats, sacks	912	Rye, sacks	150
Barley, sacks	939		

It will be noticed that the receipts of wheat and corn are steadily on the increase. We are reported sales red winter wheat, in bulk, by car load, at $1 45a1 46; white $1 45a1 50. Oats, by car load, mixed to fair white 44a46c. Corn, shelled, by car, or car load, 64a65c. Rye, mill sale at 90c. Barley, quiet at shade for spring, and 87a90c for fall. The market is inactive for all varieties of grain.

HAY—The opening of navigation has had the effect of largely increasing the receipts, and prices are lower. We quote close pressed $24a25 ₩ ton.

HORSE—Sales of new Tia at 60a70c ₩ lb; old 70c @ 80a90c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—Prices nominally as follows: Dressed chickens, full supply, 6a7c; geese, chicks 14a15c; geese 10a11c ₩ lb.

HEDGING—Wanted at 9¾a9¾c.

HONEY—There is an improved demand at 25a30c ₩ lb.

LARD—Kentucky rough $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HONEY—Salary, $2 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—Wanted at 82½a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a90c.

LIME—Perfectly strong white $2 00a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Following are the current rates: Shorts $1 lb; fine feed $1 ton; middlings $1 quoted; fine middlings $1 quoted; coarse mill, $1 60a1 75.

MINOR GRAIN—There is a fair demand for the various articles in this line, and prices are held at 13@9c.

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HEDGING—Wanted at 9¾a9¾c.

HONEY—There is an improved demand at 25a30c ₩ lb.

LARD—Kentucky rough $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

BUTTER—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is ample to meet the wants. We quote as follows: Choice table 23c@25c; common to medium 18a20c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Business in this department of trade is reported firm at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 13½a14c; sugar-cured shoulders 8¾c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9c; buckets 9¾c; spiced pigs' feet $2 50 per keg.

CANDLES—Moulds 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾a22c.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand for Sackett's Bell berries at $11 00a$13 00 ₩ bbl; $12 00a13 00 for jersey cultivated; bushel crates $4 50.

CIDER—Boxsom & Phoenix Hydraulic $5 50a5 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50a5 75 ₩ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, per box, $4 50; and were reported sales at 5a5½c ₩ lb.

HOPS—There is more inquiry, with sales at $4 75a5 25 per barrel.

FRUITS—Domestic and foreign dried apples 7¾a8¾c; peaches, bright new halves, 10a11c; old 10c; mixed 7¾a8¾c; quarters 5a6c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; large sales, per box, at $4 90; Turkish prunes $2 00; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—Although the receipts are on the increase we cannot lower our figures, and quote prime fresh at 30a35c ₩ box; pickled 25a30c.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours 1,722 bbls. We have no change to note in prices, and we are reported a very firm market with a fair trade demand. Following are the ruling prices: Snow Flake at $7 75 ₩ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 50; choice Minnesota $7 25, and nothing else, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for jobbers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ₩ cwt; $2 50 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is an active trade demand for No 1 live geese feathers. Prices are a shade lower, with sales at 72a73c to the trade; from store 75a76c; mixed 60a65c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—Leading houses report a fair trade at the following quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered, 12¾c, cut loaf 14¾c; A coffee 12¾c; R 12¼c; Ex C 12¼c; C 12c; C 11¾c; off yellow 10¾a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a10¼c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Coffee—Active and very firm, at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 35c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26a 28c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 53c; Lavender 45c; common, 55a60c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop, 53c; new crop 60; Prime, 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina 8½a10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8¾c.

Spices

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW ORLEANS.

Doings of the Rival Legislatures.

An Expelled Member Killed.

Press Views on the Situation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House (Warmouthite) fifty-two members were present. The first bill during the session was called up to-day, authorizing Red River parish to issue $20,000 bonds for a jail and court house. Mr. Stanton, of Bosser, charged that the bill was a fraud; that he was able to prove the charge, and also that $13,000 had already been collected for but appropriated to other purposes than the erection of a jail and court house in the parish of Red river. Mr. Dewees said Stanton lied; that Stanton knew he lied. Mr. Brown said Stanton was justified in making the charges; there was reason therefor. When the discussion commenced Worrell raised the point of order that the House couldn't discuss the bill until the Senate was organized. The point was decided not well taken. After the discussion had reached the point indicated, another member raised the same point of order, which was decided well taken, when the House voted a recess. The Speaker advised the members not to go beyond the military lines, as the sergeants-at-arms from Speaker Carter's House were on the look-out for members.

The seventeen Senators who prevent a quorum are still at Bayou St. Louis, in Miss. It is asserted they will not return until the difficulties in the House are settled.

In the Carter House of Representatives forty-three members were present. The Speaker announced that the Eighth District Court injunction would be answered by attorney.

General Emery has ordered a regiment of troops from Louisville to New Orleans.

The *Times* says the great outpouring of people into Lafayette Square, on Monday night, proved the deep seated dissatisfaction which exists against that fraudulent legislation by which men who have a material and permanent interest in the State have been for the time being plundered and deprived of the power of resistance, and that hereafter the two races will unite for mutual protection against the vampire assaults of merchless officials.

The *Bee* says the contest now in progress between Governor Warmouth and his opponents in the Legislature has nothing of a party character. It is not a contest between the Republicans and Democrats, nor has "race, color or previous condition" anything to do with it. It is a contest between the reformers of the General Assembly and those who are opposed thereto. The coalition has been formed for the single purpose of overthrowing Warmouth's administration, because while he wields the executive power of the State reform is regarded as impracticable.

The *Picayune*, heretofore regarded as favorable to Warmouth, says: "Governor Warmouth is personally unknown to us. He does not find an apologist in the *Picayune* for his errors. Our journal has not trusted in his promises any more than it could trust in those of the politicians whom he leads."

THE FISK BLOODSHED.

About five o'clock this afternoon, while Isadore McCormick and W. W. McCullock, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms for the Carter House of Representatives, were attempting to arrest Mathews, a member, a scuffle ensued in which Walter Wheylard was shot. He died an hour later in the Governor's parlor at the State House. Wheyland claimed to represent the parish of Sabine, but Mathews expelled by the Carter faction. The supposition is that he was endeavoring to prevent the arrest of Mathews; but all the citizen witnesses who witnessed the shooting, says when the scuffle commenced between McCullock and Wheyland, a body of policemen ran across from Bienville street, when Wheyland simultaneously drew a pistol when one of the policemen, not knowing Wheyland, and doubtless thinking he was going to shoot, fired upon him. This is the first blood shed since the troubles commenced.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Two General Engagements Fought—Revolutionists Routed—Rejoicing in Matamoras.

MATAMORAS, January 9.—A courier extraordinary reached here to-night from Tampico with a telegram, dated City of Mexico, December 31st, from the Minister of War, announcing two general engagements between General Rocha's forces and Revolutionists under General Diaz, in which the latter were routed with loss of artillery and cavalry. The church bells are ringing and troops marching through the streets with music amidst great excitement over the news. General Quiraza has been reinforced by five hundred Revolutionists from Monterey, and is moving from Meir on Camargo with fifteen hundred men. General Cortina is reported to have abandoned Camargo on Sunday to avoid a fight with Quiraza, and has fallen back to Reynosa. *Fighting has occurred between Quiraza's advance guard and* Cortina's retreating column, but without especial effect on either side.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1872.

THE FISK INQUEST

Was resumed this afternoon. Patrick Hart, porter at the Grand Central Hotel, testified to helping Fisk to the reception room and to subsequently picking up a bullet. Capt. Byrne, of the police, identified a conical bullet as one given him by Crockett, who got it from Hart. Also identified a pistol found by a lady on the sofa near the stair-case; two barrels are discharged. Dr. Tripler testified to the wounds of Fisk, and that the one in the abdomen was necessarily fatal; the shock and peritonitis arising from the penetration of two loops of the intestines, making four holes, caused death; probing for the bullet had nothing to do with it. Fisk's ante-mortem statement was read, despite objection of the prisoner's counsel. Dr. Marsh testified to the result of *post mortem*, and produced the ball; he also thought the wound necessarily fatal.

Counsellor Graham protested it was a burlesque to give Fisk's dying words to the jury without allowing it to be proved that Fisk was armed, and as prepared to take life as Stokes, but the Coroner declined to take any exceptions and left the case to the jury.

The jury retired at five o'clock, and at 7:50 submitted a verdict, which all signed, that "Fisk came to his death in consequence of a wound or wounds inflicted by a ball or balls from a pistol in the hands of Edward S. Stokes, discharged by him in a deliberate manner at the person of said Fisk, at the Grand Central Hotel." The Coroner committed Stokes to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. His counsel urged the Coroner not to send the case before either of the Grand Juries now in session, on account of the present excited state of the public mind, and said he would be justified by the act which says the papers may be sent in at the next term of the Grand Jury. The District Attorney said by "next term" was understood any part of the then current term. The Coroner reserved his opinion.

Miss Mansfield's house is closely guarded by officers, under orders of Stokes, to prevent her leaving it without his special permission.

HALL PREPARING TO RESIGN.

Mayor Hall publicly announced to-day that private affairs will prevent him from attending to the duties of the office of Mayor during at least a week. The President of the Board of Alderman, he says, will act as Mayor until his notification is revoked. This step is regarded as preliminary to Hall's actual resignation.

By Mayor Hall's action Gen. John Cochrane becomes acting Mayor. At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy to-night, President Hevemeyer delivered an address urging continued exertions in the work of reform until all the city officers, executive and judicial, are purified. A committee was appointed to urge legislation at Albany in behalf of the people.

NEWS PICKINGS.

The counsel of the Board of Police have been requested to give an opinion whether pigeon matches contravene any statute, and what are the relations of the police toward the claims of Henry Bergh in regard to the arrest of persons who engage in such sport.

Three persons indicted for violation of the election law were acquitted to-day.

Judge Barbour has postponed the sale of the property of the New York Printing Company until after the argument, which will begin on Saturday.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continues, and $1,350,000 has been thus far paid out. The *Post* says many depositors sold their bank books at the rate of seventy-five per cent.

There were eleven deaths from small-pox to-day.

Charles J. Perry, ex-Mayor of Hoboken, shot himself in the head this afternoon, inflicting a mortal wound. Despondency is the supposed cause.

W. D. Hyde, late ticket agent of the Long Island Railroad, at Newton, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The pews in Beecher's church, Brooklyn, were rented for the year by auction this evening. The prices were twenty per cent. less than last year. The whole amount realized is about $50,000.

The Bank of New York received to-day by mail all the sight drafts, amounting to $20,000, stolen from their porter on Friday while in the office of Brown Bros. No clue to the thief.

Governor Woods, of Utah, appeared before the Legislature of the Territory yesterday, and read a message. Referring to the subject of matrimony, the Governor deprecated the violation of the Federal law on polygamy, and said that one class can violate the law with impunity and shield themselves behind the bulwarks of religious toleration, another class can do likewise with some other law. He urges the people to take such steps as will establish harmony between Utah and the General Government.

In the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, yesterday afternoon, resolutions were introduced asking Congress to provide for the survey and estimate of the cost of improving the Ohio river by locks and dams, so as to make it navigable at all seasons of the year; also asking Congress to pass a universal amnesty law. A Bill was introduced to compel the use of a uniform system of text books in the public schools of that state.

EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, January 9.—Baron von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, to-day presented his credentials. The French Ambassador to Germany has telegraphed his Government that he has been most flatteringly received by Bismarck.

BRUSSELS, January 9.—The committee appointed by the Brussels Bourse to receive subscriptions for the sufferers by the Chicago fire to-day sent ten thousand francs to that city.

LONDON, January 9.—Lord Stanley, in an address to a large meeting of workingmen at Liverpool, said the old Liberal programme is exhausted, and expected that in future conservatism would predominate in all new questions.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Nebraska Legislature met yesterday. A resolution was introduced, and laid over, to adjourn *sine die* to-day.

A report from Rawlins station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, yesterday, afternoon, says no trains have arrived from the West since the 6th. A passenger train from the East had been at that station since Monday afternoon, and another train turned back and ran westward from there yesterday.

A court-martial is in session at Newport, Ky., trying Thomas B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., charged with indorsing fraudulent vouchers for forage furnished by B. T. Davidson.

The Expressmen's Mutual Life Association will meet at Cincinnati to-day. Over three hundred delegates, representing all sections of the Union, will attend.

The lower House of the Missouri Legislature adopted a resolution indorsing the one Presidential term proposition.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill is under discussion in the Kentucky Legislature.

The day named for the execution of Botts, the murderer of Pet Halstead, is Friday, 26th instant.

The convention called to meet at Mahanoy City, Pa., on Tuesday night, to nominate candidates for State officers, has been postponed until after the meeting of the National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of February.

General Halleck died at his residence in Louisville, last evening, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver, with which he has been afflicted for some time.

Another span of the Missouri river bridge at Leavenworth was finished yesterday. Only two spans yet remain to be built. The structure will be completed by March 1st.

Through trains are now running between Chicago and Leavenworth, by way of Burlington.

In the South Carolina Legislature yesterday a message was received from Governor Scott defending himself against Bowen's charges. The House, however, in reply, challenged the Governor to meet the charges in the courts.

The lower House of the Kansas Legislature organized at Topeka yesterday by the election of S. A. Cobb as Speaker, A. R. Banks as Chief Clerk, S. F. Burdett as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Miss Carrie Lain as Enrolling Clerk.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Remarks of Secretary Boutwell at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

Secretary Boutwell visited the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange in company with the President last Saturday, in the course of which he delivered a few remarks on the financial condition and prospects of the country. He said that while it was not given to public officers to tax the people and to please them, and while he had, in consequence, incurred his full share of censure, the condition of the public credit of the country was a source of pride to the whole people. This elevated and enviable position was solely due to the patriotic willingness which the people had shown to pay off the surplus debt; and he held that whilst it was not necessary to continue its liquidation to the same extent as in the past, we should disregard the best interests of the public weal if we did not pay off at least fifty millions of the principal yearly, until the debt is reduced to a minimum and brought thoroughly under control. It should be remembered, too, that just to the extent to which the capital of the country, by the payment of the public debt, had been transferred to the national securities, the people had added to its means for the construction of public improvements of various kinds, for the establishment of our manufacturing industries, and the general development of the varied and important resources of the country. No securities in the world were safer than those which had the indorsement of the public faith of the people of the United States; and this was understood by none better than by foreign capitalists, who, such is their confidence in our integrity and ability, if we were to ask a loan of a hundred millions or five hundred millions of dollars, could at once unlock their vaults and pour their money into our Treasury.

Bank Relief Vetoed by the Governor.

Governor Geary has vetoed, House bill No. 1,283, entitled "An act to relieve the Mechanic's National Bank, of Philadelphia, and the Girard National Bank, of Philadelphia, from taxation." In returning the bill, the Governor states that its effect would be to take out of the State Treasury thirty thousand dollars of taxation, and to relinquish the right of the State to over twenty-five thousand dollars, which would otherwise be paid within the next three years. He says:

"It is true, as recited in the preamble, that the acts of the 28th May, 1863, extending the charters of these banks, declared that in consideration of the bonus of the State therein mentioned, the said banks 'should be free from any tax or other charge whatsoever until the expiration of the extended charters.' But the general tax law of 1844 taxed banks as corporations, and also taxed the capital stock of corporations, including banks, as personal property in the hands of the holders; and the Supreme Court, in several decisions, has sustained the validity of the act of 1844, and held both the corporations and the holders of the stock liable to the taxes imposed. With this law of 1844 on the statute book, the Legislature passed the acts extending the charters of these banks, and exempted them as banks from future taxation, but said nothing about exempting the stockholders. It is fair to presume the Legislature knew what it was about, and did not exempt the stockholders because such was not the intention."

It is this tax upon shareholders the bill proposes to have refunded to the banks. The justice or propriety of this action is not apparent to the Governor, and as the State has carried out her part of the contract, she has the right to ask that banks and their stockholders fulfill their part. The friends of the bill "allege that by consent of the State, as given by the act of 22d August, 1864, these banks became national banks, and the lovers of the sensational should see the piece.

CITY MATTERS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Report from the City Superintendent—Compulsory Education—New Teacher Elected for the High School, &c., &c., &c.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting. Members present: Messrs. Aiken, Craig, Chadwick, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Practsch, Shaw, Strain, Taylor and President Wilson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary Sergeant and approved.

A communication from Mr. Rankin was presented by Mr. Shaw, asking that the election of a teacher for the High School be postponed until the next meeting. Received and filed.

PROF. LUCKEY'S REPORT.

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The following statement of the condition of the public schools of the city for the month of December:

The schools were open sixteen days.

Number of male pupils enrolled	4,515
Number of female pupils enrolled	4,410
Total enrollment	8,925
Average attendance of male pupils	3,821
Average attendance of female pupils	3,685
Total average attendance	7,505
Enrollment for December, 1870	9,239
Enrollment for November, 1871	9,239

It will be seen that the enrollment for December is considerably below that for the previous month, and for the corresponding month of last year. This is, no doubt, owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases in different parts of the city, and to the severe cold which prevailed during a greater part of the month.

The suggestions of His Excellency, Governor Geary, on the subject of compulsory education, in his recent message to the Legislature, will likely bring this subject before that body at an early date, and we think it but proper that this Board should give expression to their views in regard to it, and thus enable our representatives at the Capital to become acquainted with the opinion of those to whom are intrusted the educational interests of our city.

The law now requires every capitalist and property owner in the Commonwealth to pay liberal of his means for the support of the schools in the State, and in return they are promised greater security for life and property through the education of all classes of our people. But if the very class for the benefit of whom this law was mainly adopted refuses to avail itself of the generous offer of the State, then it certainly becomes the duty of the Commonwealth, in order to provide for its own future prosperity, and render an equivalent to the tax-payers of the State for their liberal support of all their public and private institutions of learning in our midst, to adopt such measures as will best secure the ends for which the present school system was adopted, viz: The education of every child in the Commonwealth. The school authorities of Philadelphia have instructed their delegates in the Senate and House of Representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of a judicious law bearing upon this subject. If a law of this kind is desirable, the united support of the school authorities throughout the State should be given in its favor. I believe that this matter is of sufficient importance to demand your earnest attention. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE J. LUCKEY.

Received and filed.

SECRETARY SERGEANT'S REPORT.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $22,621 67 had been drawn since the last meeting. The amount included $4,979 61 for the High School building and furnishing; philosophical apparatus, &c., $1,500 25, and High School salaries $1,930.

Mr. Hamilton, of the High School Committee, reported that an additional teacher for the school had been advertised for, and that the teacher should be elected at the present meeting. The purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus had been delegated to Prof. Jillson, who recommended the purchase of a certain number of articles which he had inspected in New York and Philadelphia.

The report was received and adopted.

The removal of the Mute School to the Grant School House was reported by Mr. Hartman. A vote of thanks, on motion of the gentleman, was tendered the Duquesne district for the use of their building, during the past, for the Mute School.

An additional teacher for the intermediate grade was asked by Mr. Harrison of the Minersville sub-district.

A request for a teacher for the primary department of the Mount Albion School, was presented by Mr. Lewis, and referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Aiken, asking that the Pennsylvania Female College be authorized to place school tax in the Twenty-second ward for the year 1871. Adopted.

The matter of compulsory education, referred to in the Superintendent's report, was referred, on motion of Mr. Hartman, to the Committee on Legislation.

The election of a "teacher possessed of discretionary powers," was declared next in order, notwithstanding the communication received from Mr. Rankin, and Miss E. M. Simpson was elected.

A number of bills were authorized to be paid, after which the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The attendance at this theater showed a decided improvement last night, the house being fairly filled. Brougham's interesting drama, "The Red Light," was repeated. The piece is one that should prove attractive to the general public, and with Mr. Adams in the leading character, should secure crowded houses. The character of *Ned McDermott* is one in which Mr. Adams appears to great advantage, giving him as it does ample opportunity for that easiness and freedom in acting which he so amply possesses. Mr. Gotthold as *Paul Maynard* deserves more than a passing notice. His portrayal of the character of a man living for a time on the verge of insanity, and eventually losing all reason, is almost painfully realistic, and to our mind is the best played part in the piece. Mr. Irving, as *Sharkey*, a scheming, unprincipled lawyer, also deserves commendation. Mrs. Elder as *Aunt Stoole*, and Miss Johnson as *Lady Arlington* were all that can be desired.

The piece has been taken off the stage for the present, and to-night the "Sculptor's Dream" will be given. The management would do well, we think, to present the "Red Light" again before the close of Mr. Adams' engagement.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. Johnny Thompson and his sensational drama "On Hand," were greeted by a good house last night. The piece is not one which we care to criticise, even if criticism were possible. It is in fact constructed, as it seems, for no other purpose than to introduce Mr. Thompson in his songs, dances and impersonations, and to exhibit certain (as they are called) thrilling situations and startling effects. It must be, however, stated that it also gives Mr. Thompson the chance of showing his really wonderful musical abilities, and his power of eliciting sweet melody from all sorts of possible and impossible instruments.

"On Hand" will be repeated again to-night and all the lovers of the sensational should see the piece.

Trimble's Varieties.

Nothing need be said about Manager Alms's House, save to announce that in answer to the request of his patrons, that gentleman has determined to give a matinee performance this afternoon at the usual hour, at which all the members of the star company will appear.

Mark Twain.

It must not be forgotten that Mark Twain lectures to-morrow evening in Library Hall, his subject being "Roughing It." From copious extracts from this, the humorist's latest production, we can promise those who hear the lecture an evening of genuine fun and merriment.

German Opera.

It is now publicly announced that Wachtel, the eminent tenor, will commence a short season of opera at Library Hall, on the 29th of the present month. Wachtel will bring with him an efficient company and the best operas in his *repertoire* will be produced.

Novel Divorce Suit.

Yesterday, Alfred Shook, by his next friend filed a petition for the nullity of a marriage contract existing between himself and Melinda Pinkerton. The petitioner sets forth that the respondent sued him before Alderman Crist, of Manchester, for seduction under promise of marriage, which charge, he alleges, was false and malicious; that by threats and intimidations he was forced to marry the girl at the alderman's office; that by reason of these threats, &c., at the time, he lost all discretion and judgment, and became utterly incapable of making a marriage or other binding contract, and that he didn't understand the true import of the same at the time of the marriage; that he was then, and is now, under twenty-one years of age, and that the marriage was therefore illegal; that he has never lived with or recognized her as his wife. He therefore asks for a divorce. The usual subpœna was awarded.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE DIXMONT Board of Managers meet at the Hospital to-day.

A LARGE delegation of Pittsburgh politicians left for Harrisburg yesterday at noon.

MAJOR A. M. BROWN, one of the leading members of our bar, is spoken of in connection with the Supreme Judgeship.

ANNIE GORMAN, a servant in the employ of Dr. Lee, was yesterday arrested for stealing money from her employer. In default of bail she was committed to answer at court.

THE three young men arrested at an early hour yesterday morning for robbing Pittock, Nevin & Co.'s bookstore, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and were committed to jail for Court. They gave their names as John Crilley, Joseph McKenna and Charles Bradford.

SEVERAL of our cotemporaries have reported that, during the past month there were "sixty-one visitors to the City Farm." To speak mildly, this is not the truth, nor was any such report made by the Superintendent. A little more care in reporting the proceedings of the Board of Guardians would prove acceptable to the readers of our cotemporaries. The visitors did not reach one-tenth of the number mentioned.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—River twenty-two feet three inches and falling. Arrived—Arlington, from Pittsburgh. Departed—it. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Kitty Hegler, Kanawha. Cloudy and threatening.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—River nine feet six inches in the canal, seven feet SIX inches in the chute and five feet over the rocks. Cloudy, cool and damp. Business fair. Arrived—Kate Putnam, New Orleans; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. Departed—John Kilgore, New Orleans; C. B. Church and Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh. Towboats arrived—B. L. Wood, George Roberts, James Blackmore, Stella, Tigress, Tom Dodsworth and Diamond, Pittsburgh; Raven and Little Condor, Pomeroy. Departed—J. H. Bigley, New Orleans. The gates of the new locks will be taken to Jeffersonville ship yard to be repaired and strengthened, which will take about ten days. Carpenters are now at work on the Sam. J. Hale, and will commence pumping out to-morrow evening. The contractors think they will get her afloat in a few days.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—River falling with six feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 9.—Cloudy and cool; mercury 32; signs of snow. The river has risen eight inches. Port list: Up—Warner and barges, 3 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Ada Hillman, 11:30 A. M.; Idlewild, 12 M. Down—J. E. Rankin, Mary Ament, Mary Davage and barges, Grey Eagle, Arkansas Belle and Florence Lee. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 9.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, from St. Louis, 3 P. M. Departed—Robert Burns, for Memphis. The river has risen two inches. Clear; thermometer 36.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Arrived—Mary Alice, New Orleans; Rover, Cairo; Argonnaut, Tennessee river. Departed—General Anderson, Cornish Island. The river has riven two inches. The slushy ice and low water still interrupt navigation. Weather clear and mild, and the snow is disappearing.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Cloudy and cool. River rising fast. Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—Glasgow and Alice Dean, New Orleans; Commodore, St. Louis and James Howard, St. Louis; Minneola, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White river; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river. The little steam ferry boat Report was scuttled by some one last night and sank in forty feet of water. She was owned by her commander, Capt. Kelly, and valued at $1,000. A discharged engineer was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 9.—Port list: Down—Katie, 9 A. M.; Tom Jaspar, 4 P. M.; Natchez, 6 P. M.; Lockwood, 6 P. M.; Commonwealth, 6 P. M. Up—W. J. Lewis, 10 last night. Clear and cold. River rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 9.—The river has risen two inches. Arrived—Pat. Osborne, Memphis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Arrived—Esparanza, St. Louis; Shannon and Exchange, Ohio river; Jno. Howard, Memphis. Departed—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati. Clear and cool.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Election of City Officers—List of Standing Committees—Miscellaneous Business.

A stated meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening in the City Building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order by the President at seven and a half o'clock. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Moul presented the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. The report stated that the Committee were of the opinion that the rumors in relation to irregularities in the election of the gentlemen whose seats were contested were without foundation, and that Megraw, of the Fourth, and Bellstein, of the Seventh ward, were duly elected, and are entitled to take their seats. Report received and adopted.

LIST OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President then announced the following joint standing committees for the ensuing year:

FINANCE—*Select*—*Riddle, Kirkpatrick, Smith, A. Patterson, Wettach. *Common*—McNeill, Gilleland, Walter, Knox.

STREETS AND SEWERS—*Select*—*J. C. Patterson, Cochran, Moul, Huckentine. *Common*—Hunker, Grubbs, Gault, Cooke, Baldinger.

WATER—*Select*—*Wettach, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Smith. *Common*—McNeill, Knox, Brown, McRoberts, Rigby.

CITY PROPERTY—*Select*—*Thompson, Schoyer, Start, Sweney. *Common*—Jones, McDonald, Stedeford, Ray, Drexler.

FIRE ENGINES—*Select*—Hike, A. Patterson, Cochran, Megraw. *Common*—*Hastings, Walter, Hunker, McRoberts, Grubbs.

POLICE—*Select*—*Megraw, Stuart, Hike, A. Patterson. *Common*—Hastings, Hunker, Cooke, Ray, Drexler.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS—*Select*—Megraw, A. Patterson, Hilke, Omsler. *Common*—*Smith, Cooke, Rigby, Wettach, Jones.

SURVEYS—*Select*—*Huckentine, Stuart, Sweney, Cochrane. *Common*—Gilleland, Smith, Walter, Knox, Wettach.

GAS—*Select*—Moul, Hilke, Schoyer, Bellstein. *Common*—*Brown, McDonald, Wettach, Jones, Fisher.

MARKETS—*Select*—Huckentine, Moul, Sweney, Thompson. *Common*—*Knox, Cooke, Tomlinson, Stedeford, Fisher.

STREET RAILROADS—*Select*—*Hilke, Megraw, Wettach, Omsler. *Common*—Gilleland, Hunker, Tomlinson, Walters, Wettach.

RAILROADS—*Select*—*Kirkpatrick, Smith, Moul, Omsler. *Common*—Grubbs, McDonald, Baldinger, Stedeford, Gault.

PAVING—*Select*—Smith, Moul, Schoyer, Stuart. *Common*—*Gilleland, McNeill, McRoberts, Altvater, Tomlinson.

ORDINANCES—*Select*—Riddle, Schoyer, Thompson, Beilstein. *Common*—*Rigby, Altvater, McDonald, Jones, Baldinger.

POOR FARM—*Select*—Beilstein, Schoyer, Kirkpatrick, Sweney. *Common*—*McNeill, Tomlinson, Brown, Altvater, Fisher.

COMMON GROUNDS—*Select*—*Cochran, J. C. Patterson, Beilstein, Sweney. *Common*—Hastings, Rigby, Drexler, Fisher, Jones.

APPEALS—*Select*—*Omsler, Huckentine, Wettach, J. C. Patterson. *Common*—*Smith, Knox, Hastings, Ray, Gault.

DIVISION OF WARDS—*Select*—Megraw, Riddle, Stuart, Sweney. *Common*—Smith, Cooke, Baldinger, Gault, Drexler.

WOODEN BUILDINGS—*Select*—Wettach, Cochran, J. C. Patterson, Huckentine. *Common*—*Altvater, McRoberts, Grubbs, Ray, Brown. *Hartman.

NOTE—The Presidents of Councils, by Ordinance, are members of all Committees.

Select Council then went into joint session in the Common Council chamber. After the adjournment of the joint session, C. C. reassembled and took up business from B. C., and concurred in all actions of that body.

Mr. Riddle presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to confer with the committee appointed at the citizens' meeting, relative to the establishment of a permanent city hospital. Referred to the special committee to be appointed, to act temporarily as a Board of Health.

S. C. adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This Branch was called to order at seven and a half o'clock by the President, Alfred Slack. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. Smith, of the First ward, and McRoberts, of the Ninth, who were absent at the last meeting of councils, were called forward by the President, who administered the oath of office.

Mr. Cooke presented a resolution instructing the City Engineer to fix a proper line for Cabinet street. Adopted.

Mr. McNeill offered a resolution providing that a committee of five, three from Common and two from Select Council be appointed to act as a Board of Health, *pro tem.*, and be vested with the power awarded by ordinance to the old Board. The Committee all to secure the legislation necessary to establish a permanent Board of Health. Adopted.

After the joint session had adjourned, Mr. McNeill suggested that the petition of the tanners, which was laid on the table at the last session, be read. He said it was treating the petitioners disrespectfully to lay the petition on the table without first reading it. The petition was then read.

The petition stated that Mr. Greenwalt, who had been nominated Measurer of Bark and Salt Inspector, was incompetent to fill the position, and protested against his election. The petitioners allege that Mr. G. has admitted that he is not familiar with bark, and that he is unable to distinguish the different varieties. They further represent that the election of a competent person is a matter of vital importance both to purchaser and seller, as his decision in any dispute which may arise is final. They state that during the year ending of eighteen thousand cords of bark are purchased, representing a value of $225,000, and contend that no person should be elected to the position of Measurer unless he is fully qualified.

Mr. Walter moved that the petition be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 10 to 11.

Mr. McNeil moved that the petition be received. Adopted.

Mr. McNeill moved that it be referred to a special committee of five. Lost.

Common Council then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Select and Common Council met in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers. Mr. Slack presided. All the officers nominated at the caucus meeting of Councils held last Thursday evening were elected by acclamation. When the name of Mr. Greenwalt was reached, who had been nominated Bark Measurer, Mr. McNeill presented a petition from the tanners, protesting against his election, and read the petition. Mr. Moyer the petition was laid on the table without being read.

The joint session then adjourned.

East Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of East Birmingham Council was held last evening.

Mr. Haberman moved that Council hold a special meeting on Monday evening next, and that the members of Birmingham Council be invited to attend for the purpose of settling the hospital question. Carried.

The Burgess reported that he had inquired into the alleged nuisance on Twenty-eighth street, reported at last meeting, and found no just cause for complaint.

The Finance Committee reported on warrants, one $500 warrant settled, another still on hand.

Mr. Hahn asked whether the Council was compelled to pay these warrants.

Mr. Haberman said the warrants were genuine and there was fraud in the matter, and he thought the borough had better settle on the best terms possible, and if the guilty person could be brought to justice, perhaps the borough could recover.

Mr. Ihmsen said it was not necessary to go over the whole grounds of this question. The warrant could be bought for $350. If the matter would be settled without going to court, it would probably be the best for the borough.

On motion of Mr. Hahn the matter was referred to the Finance Committee and Borough Solicitor to use their judgment whether to settle the matter amicably or submit it to court.

Burgess Jones asked what was being done in the matter of consolidation.

Mr. Thompson stated that he thought it would be well to bring the matter up at the meeting on Monday.

Mr. Thompson made a motion to that effect. Carried.

Mr. John Hughes, from East Birmingham Sanitary Committee, reported a bill for hospital, stating that the Joint Sanitary Committee had agreed to pay the contract when the building was under roof.

On motion of Mr. Ihmsen the bill was deferred until the meeting on Monday.

The Burgess stated that a family in the borough had moved from a house on Sarah street, and left a man in the house with smallpox without a nurse and in a destitute condition. He had sent Dr. Wood to see him and had hired a nurse to attend him.

The action taken by the Burgess was sustained, and on motion of Mr. Delhi the nurse was ordered to be continued.

Sundry bills, amounting in the aggregate to $1,610 71, were read and warrants ordered.

On motion adjourned.

Annual Meeting.

The stockholders of the Mercantile Library Hall Company, held their regular annual meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the annual reports, and to elect officers to serve the ensuing year. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock by the President, after which the reports were presented, which were received and adopted. The report of the Treasurer showed that the expenses of the association were $16,363, and the receipts $17,200, leaving a balance of $835 in the treasury. The following officers were elected: President—F. R. Brunot. Vice President—Chas. J. Clark. Secretary—T. N. Miller. Treasurer—Jno. G. Holmes. Directors—John W. Chalfant, Wm. Thaw, Jos. Dilworth, Jas. Park, Jr., C. W. Batchelor.

THE veteran Police Captain, Mr. Reed, who has been connected with the police force of this city for nearly one-quarter of a century, will likely be continued under the administration of Mayor Blackmore.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

C. Wolters Restaurant,

No. 4 Sixth avenue, between Wood and Liberty avenues. Daily free warm lunch served with the famous Milwaukee Lager Beer.

Watch No. 1,006, Stem Winder.

Bearing trade mark, "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Company (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me three and one-half months; total variation thirty seconds.—GEO. G. ROCKWOOD, 845 Broadway.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s

China store, 100 Wood street, for plain and ornamented china, glass and queensware.

Now is the Time to Secure

Rare bargains in Pianos and Organs at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, whose reputation for being, without doubt, the very cheapest house in the city in the music line, will receive additional confirmation from the public when it is known that for the NEXT thirty days they propose selling off their immense stock of Pianos and Organs regardless of profit, especially to cash customers, but to all purchasers, whether for cash or in payments. You can depend on saving from twenty to forty per cent. on your investments if applied for in the next thirty days. Don't wait until you get money enough to pay all down, but bring what you have and you can make the balance in easy payments. And we can assure you that you can buy lower of S. Hamilton & Co., and pay in easier payments, than you can ordinarily for all cash. So by all means call on them at once, select your instruments, and we guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Remember, the place is

S. HAMILTON & CO.'S,
51 Fifth avenue, (2d floor), Pittsburgh.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Bohemian Glass

And Parian marble, a large stock at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

MARRIED:

WALKER—MEEKER—By Rev. J. M. Hastings, assisted by Rev. J. A. Marshall, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at the residence of A. G. Miller, Esq., of Port Perry, Mr. JESSE W. WALKER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ISABELLA G. MEEKER, of Port Perry, Pa.

DIED.

HERBERT—On Tuesday morning, January 9, at twelve minutes before 3 o'clock, FRANK GERRARD, only child of Alice M. and William P. Herbert, aged four years, two months and three days.

The funeral on THURSDAY, January 11th, at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father, No. 53 Monterey street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ADAMS—On Tuesday morning, at 11:30, of hemorrhage of the lungs, BEN., youngest son of John S. and Alice C. Adams.

Funeral THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his father, 423 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

WILLIAMS—On Monday evening, January 8, at half-past 8 o'clock, at his father's residence, No. 194 Robinson street, Allegheny, WALKER, son of Robert Williams, in the twenty-second year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 194 Robinson street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLMES—Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mrs. FRANCIS HOLMES, wife of Josiah Holmes, aged forty years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Meadow street, East Liberty.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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